

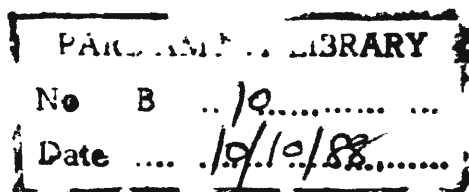
Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIX, No. 41

Wednesday, April 27, 1988

Vaisakha 7, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 53)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIX, Tenth Session, 1988/1909-10 (Saka)]

No. 41, Wednesday, April 27, 1988/Vatsakha 7, 1910 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—28
*Starred Questions Nos. 835, 837, 841, 842 and 844	
Written Answers to Questions :	28—244
Starred Questions Nos. 836, 838 to 840 and 845 to 855	28—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8554 to 8562, 8564 to 8591, 8593 to 8639, 8641 to 8679 and 8681 to 8706	43—244
Papers Laid on the Table	244—250
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	250
Fifty-second Report—Presented	
Estimates Committee—	251
Sixty-fifth Report and Minutes of the Sittings—Presented	
Public Accounts Committee—	251
Hundred and Twenty-eight and Hundred and Thirty-second Reports—Presented	
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—	251
(i) Nineteenth Report—Presented	
(ii) Minutes of the Sittings—Laid	

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Pages
Election to Committee—	252—253
Joint Committee to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways Bill—	
Motion to recommend to Rajya Sabha to appoint Members	
Matters Under Rule 377—	253—258
(i) Need to open a Central School in Sonapat, Haryana—	
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	253
(ii) Need to take steps for revamping the sick textile mills—	
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	253
(iii) Railway line between Dhule and Amalner in Maharashtra—	
Shri Vijay N. Patil	255
(iv) Need to take measures to meet drinking water scarcity in Uttar Pradesh—	
Shri Jitendra Prasada	255
(v) Need to fix the responsibility for non-inclusion of certain drugs in the Drug Price Control Order—	
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	256
(vi) Need for allowing construction of buildings for secondary schools under NREP and RLEGP—	
Shri Srihari Rao	256
(vii) Need to take steps to improve the production in Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta—	
Shri Basudeb Acharia	257
Committee on Public Undertakings—	265
Forty-Fourth Report and Minutes—Presented	
Finance Bill, 1988—	258—350
Motion to consider—	
Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	258
Shri Murli Deora	265
Shri Shantaram Naik	271
Shri P. A. Antony	277
Shri Bapulal Malviya	284

	Pages
Shri George Joseph Mondacka	288
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	291
Shri Digvijay Singh	297
Shri Aziz Qureshi	299
Shri Harish Rawat	304
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	313
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	322
Shri Keyur Bhushan	327
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	331
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	337
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	341
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	347

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 27, 1988/Vaisakha
7, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Aid to destitutes

*835. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the destitutes are being provided financial assistance of Rs. 60 per month;

(b) if so, whether this amount is considered adequate for feeding them; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken, and the time schedule ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). Financial assistance is given generally by the State Governments to the destitutes of various categories including the old, the handicapped and the widows. The amount fixed by the State Governments varies from

2

Rs. 3/- to Rs. 100/- per month and is expected to supplement the efforts of their family and the community. For the care and protection of destitute children in children homes, there is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the cost of maintenance at the rate of about Rs. 150/- per month is shared by the Government of India. The destitute old and infirm living in State run homes are provided for fully by the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : The Hon. Minister has said that pension varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month is being given to destitutes. But in our State Madhya Pradesh, the amount of pension being given to destitutes is Rs. 60 per month, i.e. Rs. 2 per day. How can one manage to get flour, oil, fuel or spices and other essential items in rupees two ? This amount of pension is quite inadequate. I want to know whether the Government would increase the financial assistance being given to the destitutes to enable them to sustain themselves ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : We have written to the State Governments to increase the amount of pension to Rs. 100 per month. Most of the States have agreed to Rs. 60 per month. We have consulted the Planning Commission to increase it further. But since it is a State Subject, it will add to their economic burden. The Planning Commission has advised to take up the matter with the States. The State Governments are considering the proposals. In our opinion, the amount is inadequate and it would be good if the State Governments consider increasing it.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Is there any scheme under the consideration of

the Government to build colonies for the rehabilitation of the destitutes ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our approach is to provide supplementary assistance to the destitutes in their old age within the precincts of the family, for which we have launched a scheme. Therefore, there is no need for separate colonies for them. We render assistance to voluntary organisations working for destitutes.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the contention that it is a State subject. I want to know from the Hon. Minister the number of States having no such scheme for destitutes ? Will the Central Government issue a directive to such States with a view to covering all States under this scheme ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : This scheme is being run in almost all the States, though the amount of assistance may be inadequate and the rate of pension may not be uniform in all the States.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated just now that the amount of financial assistance being paid to destitutes ranges between Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month. It seems that Rs. 100 per month is being given only in a few States and so far as I know, it is Rs. 30 to 60 per month in most of the States. Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can an old person manage with Rs. 30 a month when a single day's meal costs Rs. 30 in a hotel ? How can an old man make his both ends meet with Rs. 30 per month ? He should be provided more financial assistance. Will the Central Government allocate more funds and issue directives to the States, which are not giving such assistance, to provide more financial assistance to the old ? Besides, I would like to know whether the Government has any other scheme for providing assistance to the destitutes so that they could make a proper living ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh also, Rs. 30 are being given.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving Rs. 60.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The figures, which I have, show Rs. 30 in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it would be better if the Hon. Member takes up the matter with his own State Government first. So far as efforts made by the Central Government are concerned, the matter was not only raised before the Consultative Committee but the Central Government has also written to the States that it would be better if assistance to the old is increased to Rs. 150. But it will require an additional provision of Rs. 4500 crores. Therefore, Planning Commission had told that it would not be possible to provide such a huge amount in the mid of Seventh Five Year Plan. I agree that this amount is inadequate.

Delay in issue of passports

+
*837. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the period within which an applicant should get the passport as per guidelines laid down by Government;

(b) the actual period within which applicants get their passports issued;

(c) the factors which are responsible for causing delay in issuing passports; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to simplify the procedure and eliminate causes for delay ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Passports are required to be issued within 5 days of receipt of clear police report in the normal course. Accordingly the period

within which applicants get their passports is normally 6 weeks.

(c) Delay in issue of passports has been mainly due to delayed receipt of verification reports from the verifying authorities. Delays in some cases have also been due to incomplete information supplied by the applicants.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by the Government to simplify the procedure and eliminate causes of delay :

- (i) Passport Officers to issue reminders to concerned verifying authorities in cases of delays beyond 6 weeks;
- (ii) Cases of delay beyond 3 months to be taken up with concerned State Governments through the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (iii) To improve the computer system with a view to expedite processing and to provide computerised status information to applicants at enquiry counters in computerised Passport Offices;
- (iv) To simplify the various passport application forms in consultation with concerned authorities;
- (v) To supply application forms to applicants at the counters within a reasonable time and by post within 2 days of receipt of request with Postal Orders for the cost of form plus self-addressed stamped envelope;
- (vi) To examine the supply of passport application forms through Post Offices in consultation with the Department of Post to which the latter have agreed in principle.
- (vii) To take prompt action on complaints regarding delay in issue of passports with computer-aided checks.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, the Hon. Minister has himself admitted that delay in the issue of passports has been mainly due to delayed receipt of verification reports from the various verifying authorities. So, when it is clear that six weeks time is given for sending the verification from the concerned authorities, my question is if the verification did not reach within six weeks, should it not be deemed that the report is cleared? And already you have a one window system for exports and one window system regarding the co-operative activities and industrial activities. Why don't you go for one window system, a single window system, in passport system which will also make easy the verification of police reports, etc.?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister will have to come out with a proper reply as Shri Ramoowalia seems to be in his spirits today.

[English]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I appreciate the constructive and helpful suggestion that the Hon. Member has made. We will certainly look at what he has said about the one window system. With regard to the verification, as he knows, this is not done by the Ministry of External Affairs but by the other agencies of the Government of India. We want to minimise the delay because we don't want the applicants to be put to inconvenience in any manner. If the six week verification can be reduced, we would like to reduce it.

The Annual Conference of Passport Officers dealt with all these problems but it was felt for a variety of reasons—the Hon. Member comes from a particular part of India and he knows why—we have to make rather stringent regulations for verifications. But I will see, if it can be reduced, without giving any assurance to the House at the moment because I would like to consult the concerned department.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I am thankful to the Hon. Minis-

ter. While replying to my question the Minister gave some indication regarding a particular area of the country from where I come. I would like to ask another question. For the people of Punjab it is obligatory to get the police verification not only from the State of Punjab but from Haryana and Chandigarh also. Is it a justice? Is it a correct step? I would also like to have one information from the Hon. Minister. There is a very hot rumour that they are going to close the Jullundur passport office. Already RPO, Chandigarh is under heavy pressure because it has to look after Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh has 6 districts of Punjab. So, my question is, why the applicant from Punjab has to seek, verification from 3 States and why are you going to close down the Jullundur RPO Office?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I will answer the second part of his question first. No decision has been taken with regard to closing down the office at Jullundur. Following computerisation of passport offices, we have been trying to rationalise the whole system of passport offices and in some cases, we may reduce, offices to sub-passport offices. But for Jullundur no decision has been taken and I will certainly bear in mind what he has said. With regard to his first part of the question, as to why the police verification is necessary from Chandigarh, Punjab and Haryana, I would submit that he may address that to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that just as delay in issuing passport is an irregularity, similarly undue haste shown in giving the passport to certain individuals is also another aberration? In particular, is it not a fact that according to the requirements of the Indian Passport Act, 1967 and so many other provisions it is necessary that those who are found to be guilty of evading courts summons, or those who are found to be guilty of FERA violations, or those who are involved in some corrupt practices they should not be given passports without any scrutiny and if necessary emergency travel certificates might be given to them? And if that is the provision, concretely shall I know whether in

the case of Mr. Win Chadha these violations were there and whether despite that the passport was given to him and even in issuing the passport there were a lot of deceptions? I would like to have a concrete answer.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The Hon. Member has stretched the scope of Shri Ramoowalia's question...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Delay is positive, haste is negative delay. So, it comes under that.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I do not really have the details of this particular matter with me but if you like, we will certainly make it available to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can give an answer to the first part, as to whether it is a fact that those who are guilty of FERA violations, evading summons of the courts and those who are involved in the scandals, they are not supposed to be given passports?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : That is quite right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then what about Shri Win Chadha?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I do not have the information here. I could collect it and give it to you.

SHRI A. CHARLES : We can understand that there is a reasonable delay in issuing passport but in Kerala I am sorry to point out that the applications for passport are not even available in the offices, whereas the applications are available with every travel agent. People have to pay up to Rs. 500 for the purchase of application and they insist that these applications must be processed only through the travel agent. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will make an enquiry into these corrupt practices and whether he will ensure that applications are always made available in the concerned offices?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I was in Kerala two days ago and I sent for the Regional Passport Officer in Cochin because this was brought to my notice.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Applications are not available in Trivandrum for the last three weeks.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Let me complete. I was in Trivandrum also two days ago.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is not a problem for you. It is a problem only for the common man.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Please listen to me Choubeyji. We were made aware of the non-availability of application forms. Now, I looked into it and it will be corrected forthwith.

SHRI A. CHARLES : But the forms are available in every travel agent's office.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I am aware of the difficulty that you have mentioned. That is why, I personally looked into it. It is an administrative hiccup and it is not a major calamity that has happened. We will see that it is put right.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Under the Indian Citizenship Act, certain High Courts have given ruling that the passport is an identity for a citizen. But unfortunately, the Ministry of External Affairs treats this as a very sacred document and feels that a common citizen is not entitled for it in the normal course. As Shri Ramoowalia has suggested, if a report does not come within a stipulated date, it should be deemed that the Government has no objection to make available to the citizen, one of his fundamental rights, namely, his identity card. If you look at it in this perspective, every citizen of India can have an identity card of his own in the form of a passport.

I would now like to draw your attention to the fact that many people are not getting jobs because of the delay that takes place

in the Regional Passport Offices in the issuance of passports. Recently, it came to our notice that in Kerala 30,000 applications are pending in the Regional Passport Office. Many of the applicants have lost their jobs because they are not in a position to get a passport and then go and join their jobs abroad. While we cannot provide jobs to them, they are denied the opportunity to seek job outside. With this perspective, I would like to know whether the very rigid procedure adopted in issuing the passports be diluted somewhat and more liberal procedure be adopted to issue passports to every citizen.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We want to assure that every citizen of India who has not flouted any of the rules and regulations and who has not got a criminal record is entitled to get a passport. There is a whole list of criteria, which he has to fulfil. We would like to issue passports to every citizen of India as soon as possible.

Now, with regard to the people going to West Asia, Gulf and the Middle East countries, I discussed this particular matter with the concerned authorities and the Government in Trivandrum two days ago. There is a species called middlemen and touts and we are trying to eliminate them. They exploit the illiterate people and promise them the gold of the world across the ocean. But when they arrive there, they find themselves in difficulties. These touts make money from innocent people and we want to eliminate this particular group.

With regard to the delay in getting jobs, unless the application forms are found to be without a flaw, a passport cannot be issued. In a number of cases, necessary information is not available because these people happen to be illiterate and the touts take money from them and mislead them that a miracle is going to happen as soon as they arrive in the Gulf Countries. Also, as you yourself know, a large number of people have come back from the Gulf to Kerala and are facing unemployment even after they have been there. But I note the basic point that you made. We want to issue the passports as soon as possible and we will not delay it even for an hour if necessary. But certain

formalities with regard to security clearances given the conditions in India, have to be undertaken and one has to undergo these. You will appreciate this as a Member of Parliament.

Purchase of Soviet reactors

+

***841. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to purchase Soviet 1000 MW reactors;

(b) if so, the total number of reactors to be purchased and cost of the same;

(c) the places where these reactors are likely to be set up; and

(d) the time by which these will become operational ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). A draft intergovernmental agreement on the technical, economic, cost and other aspects of the Soviet offer of two units of 1000 MW pressurised light water power reactors is under the consideration of Government. Government have yet to take a decision in the matter.

(d) The schedule of the project will be determined in the detailed project report which will be taken up after a decision is taken to go ahead with the project.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : India has been building heavy water reactors but it has not yet taken to designing pressurised water reactors. The pressurised water reactors are more efficient than the heavy water reactors.

Does this agreement envisage transfer of technology also because this will be re-

quired in future ? It will be a major achievement if we do have some kind of technology available for pressurised water reactors.

As I said we are building heavy water reactors. So, does this proposed agreement envisage only a purchase or does this also envisage transfer of technology ? What about the supply of enriched uranium ? Does this package also envisage supply of enriched uranium ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There are two routes. One route involves use of light water and enriched uranium. The second route involves using heavy water and natural uranium. This line will not be discontinued, This line will not be affected. In this area, the research, development and developing the reactor will continue.

As far as the first route is concerned, in which we use the light water enriched uranium, we are trying to get the big reactors capable of producing 1000 M.W. of electricity and to establish them here. That will help us to reduce the time frame within which the electricity can be generated.

As far as supply of enriched uranium is concerned, we are going to get it from U.S.S.R.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Minister had just talked about the urgency of all this. This was first initiated in 1979. As we all know, we are in 1988. Still it is hanging fire.

Recently a team consisting of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission visited Moscow along with the Finance Secretary. Presumably one of the items in the Agenda was to finalise this.

Has this been finalised ? If not, why not and, if so, by when will it happen ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There were certain points which require discussions with the Soviet Union and the Soviet experts. Our team had gone there. Their team had come here. They discussed many aspects—

the safeguards, the supply of fuel, the availability of credit and so many other things.

As far as my information goes, this matter is really being actively considered by the Government. We are on the verge of taking a decision. The remaining formalities, whatever formalities are there, to take decisions this way or that way, will be fulfilled.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of nuclear technology, our country has achieved a lot. Our scientists and engineers have developed our own indigenous technology in the field of pressurised heavy water reactors and fast breeder reactor technology.

So, I would like to know this : Our Department of Atomic Energy has developed a project profile for the next fifty years, in that project profile, they have given much emphasis on the design of 500 M.W. capacity pressurised heavy water reactors only. In this case, we are having technology for pressurised light water power reactors. So, how will it be absorbed in that project profile, and how will it be accommodated in the present design structure of our pressurised heavy water design ? Secondly, how are we going ahead with the fast breeder technology which we have already achieved—and we have developed the fast breeder test reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam ? So, what is the future, of this future need of our country, and how do you see or visualize it in the future agreement with USSR ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : When I replied to the first supplementary put by Mr. Kamal Nath. I made it very clear that this was going to be an additionality. This is not going to affect our indigenous effort to develop the heavy water natural uranium route. We have capability in that area, and we have established the reactors with our own technology. We are going to have 500 MW reactors also with our own technology, and a decision has been taken by Government to establish six 500 MW reactors in the country, and six more are going to come up later on. Thus, twelve 500 MW reactors are going to come up in the country.

The second step, as you have said, is that of going to the fast breeder reactor. That line will also continue. We are not going to slow down our efforts in that direction also. So, the fast breeder reactor technology also will be developed; and then we will develop it to the extent, i.e. in such a manner that that can be used for commercial purposes also. We are going to use fast breeder reactor technology also.

The third stage is using thorium as the fuel. That also we are going to do. What we are trying to do by having a contract with the Soviet Union is to have an additional facility that will help us to establish two units of 1000 MW in the country. That means that 2000 MW electricity can be generated by following this route; and there are certain advantages also which are going to be available to us. So, this is an additional thing. This is not going to substitute what we were trying to do. So, let us not have any apprehension, let us not fear on that count. The things which we were doing indigenously, will continue. We are not going to give up that route. At the same time, if this kind of facility is available, we would certainly like to make use of this facility also, and to have additional power generating capability established through this route in our country.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : The Minister just emphasized that this was an increment to what has already been established, in the sense that this is going to be an additional source of power supply. But what I would like to ask the Hon. Minister is : what is the total unit cost of production per unit of power in these reactors which are going to be imported ? What is the environmental cost in protecting the environment and what is the safety cost per unit, and how does this compare with the generation of power from other units ? If the power is going to be high-cost, from here, then how is it going to help in terms of generation, because we could as well go in for non-conventional energy which has less environmental problems. So, how does it compare with other units, as far as generation goes ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The unit cost of energy which will be produced by

using this technology, by establishing 1000 MW power generator; is competitive. It is as competitive as the unit cost of energy we will be producing by using the indigenously-developed technology in our other reactors. It is competitive with the unit cost of electricity which we are producing by using coal also.

As far as the unit cost of electricity produced by using the indigenously-developed technology is concerned, it cannot be compared with the unit cost of the technology by using hydel route. This is not comparable; but as far as this unit cost is concerned, it is quite competitive. But the final verdict can be given on this point, viz. on whether it is going to be more favourable or whether it is going to be on par with the cost of electricity generated, after having the detailed report on it.

About safety, it is useful to have the reactor of this nature at one place. If we have too many reactors at different places, it would be difficult for us to provide safety and the cost of providing safety will also go up. But if we have a unit of this nature producing 1000 MW of electricity at one place, the cost of providing the safety, providing facilities for safety also will be less. So, from that point of view also, this kind of unit is going to be quite useful.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : What is the unit cost of safety and also how do you compare it with non-conventional energy? You are going in for a reactor in which we have a lot of problems.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The unit cost of safety is a concept which is very very widespread and comprehensive. Now, if we have a thermal power station, what is the unit cost of safety of the power generating through a thermal power station also. The ecology has to be protected. If we are mining the coal from that place, then the ecology has to be protected; and if the air is polluted with ash content and all those things which are spread into the atmosphere, then we shall have to calculate the cost of protecting the ecology at one place and protecting the atmosphere of the air at other places. So, it becomes very very comprehen-

sive; and a study has to be done in a different fashion to compare what is the cost of providing safety by using thermal power station. Even if we use hydel power, now there also we inundate the land and the unit cost of providing the safety is also different.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : My supplementary is under part (c) of the question. It relates to the selection of a location where these facilities have to be set up. In this connection, a reference has been made to our target of producing 10,000 MW of electricity by the turn of the century; and these two reactors are being imported largely with a view to augment the power production through nuclear power generation. In this context, Bihar—the Minister will acknowledge—is the only place in the country where uranium is found.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Kerala also it is found.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : No, it is not to my knowledge. It is from the point of view of power generation also Bihar is very deficient. So, keeping in view the easy availability of uranium and deficiency in power availability in the State and the size and the resources and potential of this State of Bihar, will the government set up one of these facilities in Bihar?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Bihar is a State which is very rich in minerals resources. Uranium is available and coal is also available. So, a decision as to where this unit will be established has to be taken after considering all aspects related to it; this has to be examined by a Committee of Experts; and other aspects related to it have also to be considered; and after that, it will come to the government and government will take a decision. It will be difficult for me to say as to where the unit will come up at this point of time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Some survey has already been done.

Spurt in drug abuse incidence

+

***842. SHRI BHADRESWAR**

TANTI :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sudden spurt in drug abuse incidence during the last three months in the country;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive plan is being chalked out to contain this menace; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) There is no information to support a conclusion that there has been a sudden spurt in drug abuse incidence during the last three months in the country. The available information indicates, however, that the problem of drug abuse has spread to all sections of society. All efforts should be made to control and, if possible, eradicate the evil of drug abuse. Building up of public awareness is the most important step in mobilising community efforts for preventing further spread of drug abuse and for this purpose several meetings and publicity campaigns have been undertaken in the recent past. There has hence been a rapid increase in public awareness about the dangers of drug abuse.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The Government has adopted a multi-dimensional approach involving identification, referral services, treatment, public awareness, education, rehabilitative aspects, training of functionaries and control of illicit trafficking.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The Minister has taken a lot of trouble to reply to my question and I am thankful to her. But the answers given to this House are very vague. It is a vague answer. According to her, there is no information to support a conclusion that there has been a sudden

spurt in drug abuse incidence during the last three months. But we find from the reply that this drug abuse has spread to all sections of society in the country. Now, may I ask the Hon. Minister how many cases—since everybody knows that it has spread to all sections—have been detected as yet, because you have information that it has spread to all sections of the society. I want a specific reply on this, as to how many cases have been detected so far.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : There is no specific number with me. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Smack and heroin these are very popular names in the country now. Everybody, particularly school and college students are addicted to these drugs. The drug menace is much more dangerous than cancer and TB. These deadly drugs affect the brain, the intestines, the lungs and ultimately the entire body leading to the death of our young men. (*Interruptions.*) The Minister has information—according to the reply—that this menace has spread in the entire country. It is also mentioned that the Government has adopted a multi-dimensional approach involving identification, referral services, treatment, public awareness, education, rehabilitative aspects, training of functionaries and control of illicit trafficking. You have adopted it. But may I know whether anything is done to materialise these schemes, or are these only on the paper ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Earlier, you were saying that he should speak loudly. Were you able to hear him ?

[*English*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, the Government is seized of the matter and we are very much concerned about this menace of drug abuse in our society, and we want to eradicate it. For that several measures have been taken.

During 1986-87, for the first time a fifteen-bedded de-addiction centre has been

funded and set up in Delhi; it is in progress. In 1987-88 six more de-addiction centres for the treatment of drug addicts have been sanctioned to voluntary organisations. We are trying to do this through voluntary organisations. These are in U.P., Rajasthan, Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta. Then again, during 1985-86, 21 De-addiction camps were organised by four voluntary organisations, wherein 1,026 drug addicts were treated. Then during 1986-87, 23 such camps were funded. During the current financial year, 1987-88, 26 such De-addiction camps have been funded in Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Then, for the first time, during 1985-86, 7 Counselling Centres were set up in Delhi. During the financial year 1987-88, 21 new centres have been sanctioned in U.P., Rajasthan, Manipur, Punjab, Delhi, West Bengal, Gujarat and Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER : You lay it on the table of the House.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : It is not on paper alone. We are doing it very sincerely.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At some point of time in the past, some films were imported liberally. The intention must have been good. My information is that unauthorisedly there are about two hundred films in cassettes that are in circulation. There must be lakhs of cassettes. There is a great danger because these films depict scenes of sex, violence and drug addiction. Sir, fortunately for us, there is a Ministry of Welfare. The life of our children in schools and colleges is in great danger. My question is, whether the Hon. Minister will be prepared to have a survey so that we have authentic data as to what is happening in the country and thereafter, will she take concrete measures to eradicate this menace?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : We have taken measures and we are trying to take more stringent measures to eradicate this menace. We also want to build up the public opinion and for that we are working. As far as cassettes and other things are concerned, what the Hon. Member has mentioned, I have no information about that.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, undoubtedly the Government has taken various measures involving some voluntary organisations to have a proper control on drug addiction and drug abuse. May I know from the Hon. Minister certain drugs like Barbitrates, Sedatives, Tranquillisers are being manufactured on a large scale in our country? If they will be manufactured, they will be consumed. What action Government is proposing to have a proper control on manufacturing of these drugs, which are being consumed in a big way by youths of our country and thus, they fall victim of the drug abuse and drug addiction.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, certain drugs are used as medicine. That is true, but licences are given to those manufacturers who manufacture it as medicine. If other things are produced, the Government is on the look and will take serious action.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Sir, the main reason for drug abuse in our country is that there are basic drugs from which component medicines are prepared. About 150 of them are unnecessary and unhealthy. In China and recently in Bangladesh, they have reduced the number to only about forty to fifty basic drugs, by which they control the drug abuse. Will the Minister follow their example and reduce the number of basic drugs in our country, which is the main reason for the spurt in drug abuse. China has done it. Bangladesh has done it. Why not we? This subject was discussed in detail in the Consultative Committee and the Hon. Minister assured that she will go into this matter and reduce the unnecessary and harmful drugs from such a big number to a lower number, so that the drug abuse will be lower.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Hon. Member's suggestion has been noted down and we will see to it.

Loss due to Bharat Bandh
+

*844. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss to the Nation on all sectors due to Bharat Bandh on the 15th March, 1988;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in the country on this occasion;

(c) the expenditure of Government involved therein; and

(d) whether there is any effect on the common people of this strike and if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In view of the varying and partial response to the Bandh from State to State and sector to sector and in view of the fact it coincided with the call for strike given by various trade unions in some sectors of Central Public Sector on issues unrelated to Bandh, it is not possible to estimate the actual loss to the nation as a result thereof.

(b) 3 persons were killed and 48 persons were injured.

(c) No significant expenditure was incurred by the Central Government over and above the usual expenditure on deployment of para-military forces for law and order duties.

(d) Due to impairment of public services like transport etc. in a few States of the country, there was inconvenience to the people of those areas, including loss in their daily earnings.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was about the quantum of loss caused to the nation, but I am sorry to say that the Ministry of Home Affairs has not taken my question seriously. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to why is it not

possible to estimate the total loss caused to the nation due to Bharat Bandh? The citizens of our country are eager to know about the total loss caused. I request the Hon. Minister to reply to it.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have given the reasons why it is not possible to make an accurate estimate. If the Hon. Member wants to know the loss in the coal sector or in the Railways, I may be in a position to give some figures. But it is not possible to estimate the loss to the whole nation.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I request the Ministry of Home Affairs to do some rethinking in the matter and, if possible, make an estimate of loss. Have the relatives of three persons killed during Bharat Bandh been given any compensation? If so, the amount thereof? Besides, has any criminal case been filed against the persons who caused injuries or deaths?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : One person was killed in Bihar in police firing. Two persons were killed in Kerala when a flour mill owner fired with a country weapon. There is no information yet about the compensation having been paid to them or the cases having been registered. I will find out the information whether the cases have been registered and the compensation has been paid.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I believe that the Government is aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Kerala that hundreds of ladies have been raped on the day of bandh in Delhi by the Police. If so, what action or what steps Government proposes to take on such irresponsible statement by the Chief Minister?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have seen the transcript of the proceedings of the

House which purports to be a statement of the Chief Minister of Kerala. It refers to a large number of women, hundreds, who were raped in Police custody in Delhi. It is very unfortunate that such a statement should have been made. I do not know the basis on which the Chief Minister of a State makes such a statement. There was no such complaint. There is no such case. There is no such incident which took place in Delhi. In fact, such a charge was not made even in Parliament. It is, therefore, most distressing and most unfortunate that the charge which was not made even in Parliament, was made by the Chief Minister of a State.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Sir, my question is what steps the Government propose to take...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is the wrong about it ? He has contradicted it. That is all...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't he ?...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. What is this ? Why you are shouting all at one time' ...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission whatever is being said will not go on record...

(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. There is no question. Sit down...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down. Listen to me. The question is that he has rebutted a statement. That is all. There is nothing...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It was relevant to this question ..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It was relevant to this question. It is not derogatory to that House. It is a statement which has come in the Press and it was relevant to the question. That is why it was referred. That is all. Nothing more than that...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily shouting. Nothing doing. Yes Mr. Acharia, come on...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Sit down now. Yes, Mr. Acharia..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Mr. Acharia is on his legs...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, may I know from the Minister how many persons were arrested in connection with the bandh, whether the order to shoot at sight was issued by the Tamil Nadu Government, and whether the Government have made some enquiry, under the President's rule in Tamil

Nadu, as to whether the women here in Delhi were lathi-charged and assaulted in the police station by the Delhi Police... (*Interruptions*)? Has any enquiry been made, and if so, that is the report of the enquiry? ... (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting unnecessarily?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down. He has already put the question. What more do you want?...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The question put by the Hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharia, was raised in this House on the day after the 'bandh' or on the day of the 'bandh', I can't remember, and it was stoutly refuted and repudiated. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How is that?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him first finish

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You make noise instead of listening. While you look so frail, your voice is quite loud.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever they said without my permission will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, when it was raised in the House, it was not denied

and the Minister said it would be enquired into. Mr. Buta Singh said "I will make an enquiry and then report". Now, he says it was stoutly denied. (*Interruptions*) :

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first hear what he has to say. You are taking away half of it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, allegations that women were beaten up were denied. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who denied it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The statement was made by Shri Buta Singh himself in this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, ** cannot be spoken in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot speak unparliamentary language.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If he speaks unparliamentary language, can I allow it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, that is not unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish first and then I will see.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are cutting him half. Let him finish first.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, you are getting out of hand. You are transgressing all the limits of my patience.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I say let him finish first and then I will see. I am not going to be cowed down by threats.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I think nobody would disagree with the Hon. Member that " . . . " should not be spoken in the House. I absolutely agree with that and if " . . . " are not to be spoken in the House, the Opposition will have to remain quiet, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That word is unparliamentary and it will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Prime Minister's statement, now we realise why he is silent in almost all the debates. It is very clear, Sir. He should not make such a blanket allegation against the Opposition. The Leader of the House cannot treat the entire Opposition with such scant respect. I would like to know : Do you approve of the allegation that the Prime Minister has made in this House ? (Interruptions). It is not proper for the Leader of the House to cast such aspersions on the entire Opposition. He cannot tell the truth, that is why he has quietly withdrawn.

(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other Hon. Members left the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology

*836. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology set up recently by Government is to review the policy on irradiated goods; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT), set up by the Department of Atomic Energy is not concerned with review of policy on irradiated foods.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation/Promotion Cases of SCs/STs pending in High Courts and Supreme Court

*838. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ petitions pending in various High Courts and in the Supreme Court of India regarding reservation and promotion of SC/ST employees.

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to ensure time bound disposal of all such cases so as to provide the constitutional benefits to the SC/ST Communities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY):

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scientific Society for advanced R & D in Electronic Sector

*839. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics proposes to set up a Scientific Society for advanced R & D in the Electronic Sector of the country, if so, the reasons thereof.

(b) since when it is likely to be operative; and

(c) the financial implications envisaged for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) and (b). Electronics technology is spreading very fast in all sectors of the economy. Enough R & D is not being undertaken in the country for some sectors in view of their relatively small needs at present. With recent advances in technology there has been a great deal of standardisation in electronic tools and modules and this could result in cost effective R & D on pooled basis to meet needs of various sectors in spite of their diverse and small demands.

Since organisational structure of a registered society has been found to be very conducive to time-bound result oriented projects involving high technology, as in the case of C-DOT, Department of Electronics have proposed that such activities, being at present carried out inhouse under the programmes of Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics (CASE) and System Engineering and Consultancy Organisation (SECO), be grouped together and continued under a Society. Action is being taken to complete administrative formalities.

(c) Budget provision in the current year for activities of SECO and CASE is around Rs. 2.7 crores.

Aircrafts for patrol by Indian Navy

*840. SHRI H. B. PATIL :
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of medium and long range aircrafts required to enable Indian Navy to patrol the vast coastline and to sanitise the Indian ocean region effectively; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the needs of Indian Navy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). IL-38 and TU 142M aircraft are used for medium and long range maritime reconnaissance and patrol requirements. The requisite number of suitable aircraft required by the Navy are being acquired in a phased manner.

Crafts Mela in Delhi

*845. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Tamana', a voluntary organisation for the disabled and handicapped, organised a crafts mela in Delhi,

as reported in the Indian Express dated 4 March, 1988;

(b) whether Government are supporting such activities throughout the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether any evaluation/monitoring is carried out and organisation kept informed for future improvements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mela as such was undertaken by the Voluntary Organisation itself without Government assistance. Government is supporting Voluntary Organisations in the field of Special education, vocational training, diagnosis and early detection, fitment of artificial aids and appliances for the handicapped. Details may be seen in statements I and II below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement—I

Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons Grants-in-aid released during 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount released in 1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Orgns.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.13	5
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Bihar	7.10	4
4.	Gujarat	25.86	12
5.	Haryana	1.38	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.10	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.21	2
8.	Karnataka	35.69	14
9.	Kerala	16.75	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.93	5

1	2	3
11. Maharashtra	46.79	21
12. Manipur	4.22	2
13. Meghalaya	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	4.64	3
16. Punjab	2.24	1
17. Rajasthan	4.84	6
18. Sikkim	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	23.40	23
20. Tripura	0.76	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	43.51	20
22. West Bengal	47.82	14
23. Chandigarh	1.29	3
24. Delhi	41.74	21
25. Goa	0.11	1
26. Lakshadweep	—	—
27. Pondicherry	—	—
28. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
29. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
31. Mizoram	—	—
32. Daman & Diu	—	—
	340.51	175

Statement—II

Funds released to State Govt./U.T. Admn. during 1987-88 under the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fittings of Aids/Appliances

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh,	50,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—

1	2	3
4. Bihar		12,00,000
5. Goa		15,900
6. Gujarat		14,10,516
7. Haryana		3,00,000
8. Himachal Pradesh		—
9. Jammu & Kashmir		—
10. Karnataka		14,75,900
11. Kerala		40,000
12. Madhya Pradesh		4,30,000
13. Maharashtra		10,10,000
14. Manipur		1,75,000
15. Meghalaya		—
16. Mizoram		—
17. Nagaland		—
18. Orissa		28,90,000
19. Punjab		16,00,000
20. Rajasthan		25,00,000
21. Sikkim		—
22. Tamil Nadu		13,06,535
23. Tripura		—
24. Uttar Pradesh		1,26,25,000
25. West Bengal		9,70,000

Sl. Union Territory
No

1. Andaman & Nicobar	10,000
2. Chandigarh	10,000
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
4. Daman & Diu	—
5. Delhi	21,85,000
6. Lakshadweep	—
7. Pondicherry	—
8. Misc. Expenditure on TA	5,367

3,01,98 368

[Translation]

Helicopters for Border Security Force

*846. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide helicopters to Border Security Force in order to check smuggling in border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by BSF so far to check smuggling and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Scheme for providing light fixed wing Patrol Aircraft to upgrade operational capability of the BSF in the Indo-Pakistan Border is under consideration.

(c) BSF are alert on the border. Under the five year expansion programme of BSF, their strength and other infrastructure are being increased to prevent infiltration and smuggling.

[English]

Foreign contribution received by organisations in Kerala

*847. PROF K V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the organisations in Kerala receiving foreign donation/contribution;

(b) whether there is any irregularity noticed in their accounts; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A large number of organisations in Kerala are reporting

receipt of foreign contribution. In view of the voluminous nature of the information it is not feasible to furnish the details. If information regarding any particular organisation is required the same can be furnished.

(b) and (c). On scrutiny of accounts of major recipients in Kerala 8 organisations have been prohibited from/required to obtain prior permission for acceptance of any foreign contribution on account of irregularities noticed in their account and other activities.

Amount paid to LTTE leader

*848. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Statement made in the House on 6 April, 1988 regarding Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and state the amount paid so far by Government of India to the LTTE leader pursuant to the Agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : The full background of the interim financial relief paid to the LTTE has been explained in the statement made in the House on 6th April. Government have nothing to add to this.

State Cadre for Goa

*849. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether State cadre as provided for in the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 has been formed;

(b) if not, the aspects discussed, if any, between Union Government and State Government of Goa on this issue;

(c) whether the Government of Goa have placed their views with respect to the nature of cadre they would like to have; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of Goa have suggested the following alternatives :

(i) a separate cadre for Goa;

or

(ii) a joint cadre with the Union territories; or

(iii) a joint cadre with one of the neighbouring States like Maharashtra.

The matter is under consideration.

Fire in American Center

*850. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the building housing the American Center on 4 April, 1988 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the exact cause of the fire accident;

(c) whether the building in which fire broke out was well equipped with the fire fighting equipments; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take against the owner of the said building ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact cause of the fire is not known.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation and facilities to Victims of Terrorism in Punjab

***851. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 February 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 336 regarding Terrorists Activities in Punjab and state :

(a) the number of cases relating to killings by terrorists in Punjab since the imposition of President's rule, solved and the accused persons captured and arrested/ and challans put to courts for trial so far; and

(b) besides payment of compensation, what other facilities or concessions are provided to the families of those killed or injured by terrorists ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 1251 persons were killed in incidents due to terrorist activities in the State during the period 12th May, 1987 to 14th April, 1988. Details regarding the cases registered, number of accused arrested, cases under investigation etc. available for the period 12.5.1987 to 14.1.1988 are given below :

1. Number of cases registered :	3442
2. Cases under trial :	252
3. Cases ended in acquittal :	13
4. Cases untraced :	35
5. Cases under investigation :	3140
6. Cases ended in conviction :	2
7. Persons convicted :	2
8. Extremist/terrorists arrested :	2678

(b) The following additional concessions and facilities have been extended to the families whose members have been killed as a result of terrorist violence in the State with a view to rehabilitating the affected families :

(1) Widows of persons killed by terrorists who have no able-bodied

member to support them shall be given L.I.G. houses free of cost, provided they have no houses of their own in the State.

- (2) The facility to purchase L.I.G. houses at fixed price recoverable in 25 years @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest with two years moratorium period shall be given to families or victims of terrorist violence as in the case of Sikh migrant families.
 - (3) 2 per cent reservation shall be made for affected families for residential plots and 10 per cent for commercial plots/booths, shops etc. in all Urban Estates, Improvement Trusts/Municipal Committees, Corporations. Residential plots will be made available at 20 per cent less than the normal reserve price.
 - (4) Industrial plots shall also be given to such persons on a preferential basis in Industrial Estates, Focal Points, Goindwal Project etc.
 - (5) Widows of the persons killed are also given following facilities to enable them to set up viable economic units of their own under the loan schemes formulated by the Punjab Women and Children Welfare Corporation :
 - (i) If the loan scheme is upto Rs. 5,000/-, 50 per cent subsidy will be given.
 - (ii) If the loan scheme is from Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000/-, 40 per cent subsidy will be given; and
 - (iii) If the loan scheme is from Rs. 10,001/- to Rs. 20,000/-, 25 per cent subsidy will be given.
- The loans advanced by the Corporation are interest free.
- (6) A member of the deceased family other than widows covered by item 5 above who gets loan sanctioned upto Rs. 25,000/- from a bank

shall be eligible to get a grant upto Rs. 5,000/- as subsidy.

- (7) Pension at the rate of Rs. 250/- per month shall be given to the widows for a period of 3 years from the date of death of the bread winner.
- (8) Members of the family of the deceased will be imparted training in the Training Centres run by the Punjab Women and Children Welfare Corporation.
- (9) An ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5,000/- is given on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the deceased.
- (10) Free education in State owned and State aided educational institutions to the children of the deceased.

Those persons who sustain 100 per cent permanent disability on account of :

- (i) permanent loss of eye sight;
- (ii) an injury causing complete immobilisation of legs and arms; and
- (iii) an injury to spinal cord, will also be eligible to the relief mentioned at items 9 and 10 above.

Reported declaration of Bangladesh to be an Islamic State

*852. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
PROF. P. J. KURJEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported panic developing amongst 20 million Hindu minority population in Bangladesh with the recent statement of Bangladesh President to declare Bangladesh an Islamic State;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the impact of this situation which is bound to result in large scale exodus of

Hindus in India thereby creating refugee problem of wide magnitude; and

(c) if so, how Government of India propose to meet the situation and whether the matter has been taken up with Bangladesh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen reports of an announcement by President Ershad that a Bill declaring Islam the "State Religion" of Bangladesh will be considered in the Bangladeshi Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have been assured by the Government of Bangladesh that there is no need for worry.

Disposal of Atomic waste

853. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all possible precautions have been taken in the disposal of atomic waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such waste is expected to become a serious problem of waste disposal by the year 2000; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Radioactive wastes are generally categorised into high, medium and low level wastes depending on their radioactive content. All these wastes are subjected to elaborate treatment and conditioning before they are stored in a safe manner. Only very low level wastes which are safe for disposal are discharged after making sure that they are well within the prescribed limits. Continuous environmental

monitoring is also ensured to make sure that proper health and safety aspects are taken care of.

(c) No, Sir. The technologies involved in the handling, processing and treatment of radioactive wastes are being constantly updated to keep pace with international developments.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Tawaghat-Jipti Road

*854. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has been entrusted with the responsibility of construction of Tawaghat-Jipti motorable road in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the formalities of survey, estimates etc. of this road have been completed;

(c) if so, when those were completed; and

(d) if not, the time by which these formalities will be completed and the construction work on this road will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A decision has since been taken, in principle, to entrust the construction of the road to Border Roads Organisation.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The construction of the road is likely to commence during 1989-90 after it is included in the BRDB programme on the basis of the Survey report/Approximate Project Estimate.

[English]

Incidence of Suicide Deaths

*855. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards news item appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 7 March 1988 captioned "50000 Indians committed suicide every year";

(b) if so, the number of suicides committed during the last two years;

(c) whether the rate of suicides is high in India as compared to other countries; and

(d) the steps taken to check the rising number of suicides ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the available information 53,492 and 38,329 cases were reported in the years 1986 and 1987 respectively.

(c) Information regarding cases of suicide committed in other countries is not compiled by Central agencies.

(d) As prior notice or intimation about the intention to commit suicide is not available it seems to be difficult to take preventive action in advance. Regarding dowry deaths from suicide it may be said that the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law regarding offences against women stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have also been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women.

Foreign funds received by CAPART

8554. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign funds received by a Government sponsored agency, namely Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) Guru Nanak Foundation Building, New Mahrauli Road, New Delhi under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is being distributed to a number of voluntary organisations in the country;

(b) if so, the amount received by CAPART from abroad during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(c) whether Government are aware that those organisations, receiving such funds through CAPART are brought under the purview of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act; and

(d) if so, whether these organisations have submitted their accounts for the funds received as per the said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As per the returns furnished by CAPART, it is gathered that the amount is distributed to various other organisations.

(b) 1985—Not reported

1986—Rs. 31,57,848.00

1987—Rs. 28,05,000.00

(c) Organisations covered under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, are not to accept foreign contribution without either registering with or obtaining prior permission from the Central Government,

(d) Not all have yet furnished their accounts.

SC/ST Freedom Fighters

8555. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of SC/ST and women freedom fighters who have been benefited from the relaxation of the condition of imprisonment from a period of six months to three months, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether any such cases under the relaxed norm are still pending for decision with Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the target date by which all such cases would be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). Out of 4,46,062 applications pension has been granted in 1,44,974 cases. Only 1052 cases are pending for want of verification reports from the State Governments or for scrutiny by Non-Official screening Committees. Records of SC/ST or women freedom fighters however, are not being maintained separately in the Freedom Fighters' Division.

Rehabilitation of the victims of 1983 disturbances in Assam

8556. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned and or released to the Government of Assam by Union Government so far in respect of relief and rehabilitation of the victims of 1983 disturbances and massacre;

(b) the break-up of the above amounts by main heads of expenditure;

(c) the number of families or individuals who have benefited under each item; and

(d) the number of claims for loss of life, although the bodies were not found and therefore not subjected to postmortem, filed by the next-of-kin, with the number accepted after due enquiry, the number rejected and the number pending as on 1.1.1988 ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The Government of India have approved Rs. 59.98 crores for relief and rehabilitation

assistance for 52818 families identified by the Government of Assam. Against this amount a sum of Rs. 54.71 crores has so far been released to the Government of Assam. No further claims of expenditure have been received from the State Government. A statement showing the break-up of Rs. 59.98 crores by main heads of expenditure is given below.

(d) No claim for loss of life filed by the next of kin was pending with the Government of India as on 1.1.1988.

Statement

Name of Requirements	Rs. in lakhs
1	2
Relief Requirements	
(i) Food Supplied for one month	275.10
(ii) Cash doles	78.60
(iii) Utensils	21.50
(iv) Blankets, Mosquito Nets and clothing	162.75
(v) Nutrition	30.00
(vi) Medical and Public health	137.89
(vii) Drinking water supply arrangements in camps and villages	34.80
(viii) Temporary shelters	25.00
(ix) Ex-gratia payment to families to those killed	152.45
Total	918.09
Rehabilitation Requirements	
(i) Maintenance assistance in the form of food supplies for 5 months	1373.62
(ii) Cash doles for 3 months	235.80
(iii) Reconstruction of 52,818 houses (51,149 fully damaged and 1669 partially damaged houses) in urban and rural areas.	2599.00
(iv) Seeds	19.20
(v) Tractorisation	5.00
(vi) Replacement of plough bullocks and milch cattle lost	180.00

1	2
(vii) Assistance to school going children	20.00
(viii) Reconstruction of schools and other public buildings	98.92
(ix) Health care of cattle	11.00
(x) Repair of bridges and roads	478.00
(xi) Fertiliser	4.40
(xii) Assistance to non-agriculturist families	55.00
	<hr/>
	Total : 5079.94
	<hr/>
	Grand Total : 5998.03
	<hr/>

**Planning for Drought and Flood
Prone Areas**

8557. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently announced that the Planning Process should identify the causes of drought and check out plans for irrigation facilities for those areas;

(b) if so, what action has been initiated in this regard and with what result;

(c) whether any official team of experts etc. have gone into the question of formulating long-term or short-term policies for drought prone and flood affected areas in the country; and

(b) if so, when the report is expected to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). It is not clear as to which areas are being referred to in part (a) of the Question.

**Completion of trials by frigate
'Gomati'**

8558. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gomati, the third Godavar class guided missile frigate has completed its trials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to develop it and hand it over to defence forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These details cannot be divulged for reasons of national security.

(c) The ship was commissioned in the Indian Navy on 16 April 1988.

Waiving of export obligation for computer units

8559. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for lifting export obligations on individual units in computer industry and encourage exports by computer industry as a whole, to offset the imports by it; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government has recently taken a decision to reduce export obligation for the manufacture of computers in general from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. The Government has been following an integrated policy for the development of indigenous computer industry including software and peripherals. There is good potential for export of software which is being given due emphasis. It is expected that in the next 3-4 years foreign exchange earning through software exports would be able to partially compensate for the rising import bills on components' parts for computer manufacture.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officials in Home Ministry

8560. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees and officers in his Ministry, category-wise and out of them the break up of employees and officers belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(b) whether there is a backlog of vacancies reserved from SC/ST in the categories of employees and officers in his Ministry; and

(c) if so, by when this backlog is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The category-wise break-up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis total number of employees working in Ministry of Home Affairs and its cadre units is as

under :—

	Total No. Scheduled of Castes employees	Scheduled Tribes	
Group A	117	12	3
Group B	1245	160	17
Group C	1670	224	47
Group D	1237	312	51

2. In the Ministry of Home Affairs, majority of Group 'A' posts are filled by deputation from All India and Central Services. Certain grades like Joint Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are filled both by deputation and promotion. For promotion at the Under Secretaries level (the lowest in Group 'A'), the reservation is 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes. However, Promotion to this grade is made on all-Ministry basis and proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is taken care of at the time of preparation of common Select List for promotion by the Department of Personnel and Training. Moreover, special steps are also taken to fill up the quota reserved for them by holding special examinations Limited to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as and when necessary.

3. The posts in Group 'B' and 'C' like Section Officer, Assistants, Stenographers of various grades, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks etc., are filled partly by direct recruitment through UPSC and SSC and partly by promotion either through Departmental Competitive Examinations or by seniority-cum-fitness on a centralised basis. To ensure representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these posts in accordance with the prescribed quotas, the appointing authorities maintain separate rosters for direct recruitment and for promotion and the reserved vacancies so arrived at are taken into account while making recruitment through UPSC or SSC on all Ministry-basis or while prescribing zones for promotion on all Ministry-basis. Direct recruitment to Group 'D' posts in the Ministry is made through Employment Exchange.

4. If suitable SC/ST candidates are not available for filling the reserved posts, such posts are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years and in the third year of such carry forward, vacancies reserved for STs can be exchanged for SCs and vice versa.

Population Census

8561. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, Backward classes and others as per 1981 census ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : State-wise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1981 Census are given in Statement-I given below. In Statement-II given below, the population figures of Muslims and other religions are given based on the 1981 Census data on the religion of the head of household collected through the household schedules,

The figures mentioned in Statement-I and Statement II exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then. The State-wise population figures of Backward Classes are not available.

Statement-I

Total population, population of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes according to 1981 Census in India/States/ Union Territories

India/State/Union Territory	Total Population		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	1	2	3	4		
INDIA *@		665,387,849	104,754,623		51,628,638	£
1. Andhra Pradesh		53,549,673	7,961,730		3,176,001	
2. Bihar		69,914,734	10,142,368		5,810,867	
3. Gujarat		34,085,799	2,438,297		4,848,586	
4. Haryana		12,922,618	2,464,012		—	
5. Himachal Pradesh		4,280,818	1,053,958		197,263	
6. Jammu & Kashmir @		5,987,389	497,363		—	
7. Karnataka		37,135,714	5,595,353		1,825,203	**
8. Kerala		25,453,680	2,549,382		261,475	
9. Madhya Pradesh		53,178,844	7,358,533		11,987,031	
10. Maharashtra		62,784,171	4,479,763		5,972,038	
11. Manipur		1,420,953	17,753		387,977	
12. Meghalaya		1,335,819	5,492		1,076,345	
13. Nagaland		774,930	—		650,885	
14. Orissa		26,370,271	3,865,543		5,915,067	
15. Punjab		16,788,915	4,511,703		—	
16. Rajasthan		34,261,862	5,838,879		4,183,124	
17. Sikkim		316,385	18,281		73,623	
18. Tamil Nadu		48,408,077	8,881,295		520,226	

1	2	3	4
19. Tripura	2,053,058	310,384	583,920
20. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	23,453,339	232,705
21. West Bengal	54,580,647	12,000,768	3,070,672
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. A & N Islands	188,741	—	22,361
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	2,919	441,167
3. Chandigarh	451,610	63,621	—
4. D & N Haveli	103,676	2,041	81,714
5. Delhi	6,220,406	1,121,643	—
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	23,432	10,721
7. Lakshadweep	40,249	—	37,760
8. Mizoram	493,757	135	461,907
9. Pondicherry	604,471	96,636	—

Note :

- * Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.
- @ Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.
- No Castes were scheduled by the President of India for Nagaland, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep.
- 1981 figures of Scheduled Castes are the enumerated figures based on S. C. and S. T. (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Acts and orders.
- ** This figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.
- £ Please see also the foot note at 5 relating to Karnataka State.

Statement-II

Statement showing total population and Religion wise population according to 1981 Census in India/States/Union Territories

India/State/Union Territory	Total population		Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India * @		665,287,849	549,724,717	75,571,514	16,174,498			
Andhra Pradesh		53,549,673	47,525,681	4,533,700	1,433,327			
Bihar		69,914,734	58,011,070	9,874,993	740,186			
Gujarat		34,085,799	30,518,500	2,907,744	132,703			
Haryana		12,922,618	11,547,676	523,536	12,215			
Himachal Pradesh		4,280,818	4,099,705	69,613	3,954			
Jammu and Kashmir		5,987,389	1,930,448	3,843,451	8,481			
Karnataka		37,135,714	31,852,029	4,163,691	773,500			
Kerala		25,453,680	14,801,347	5,409,687	5,233,865			
Madhya Pradesh		52,178,844	48,504,575	2,501,919	351,972			
Maharashtra		62,783,171	51,109,457	5,805,785	795,464			
Manipur		1,420,933	853,180	99,327	421,702			
Meghalaya		1,335,819	240,831	41,434	702,854			
Nagaland		774,930	111,266	11,806	621,590			
Orissa		26,370,271	25,161,725	422,266	480,426			
Punjab		16,788,915	6,200,195	168,094	184,934			
Rajasthan		34,261,862	30,603,970	2,492,145	39,568			
Sikkim		316,385	212,780	3,241	7,015			
Tamil Nadu		48,408,077	43,016,546	2,519,947	2,798,048			
Tripura		2,053,058	1,834,218	138,529	24,872			

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	92,365,968	17,657,735	162,199
West Bengal	54,580,647	42,007,159	11,743,259	319,670
A & N Island	188,741	121,793	16,188	48,274
Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	184,732	5,073	27,306
Chandigarh	451,610	339,920	9,115	4,470
D & N Haveli	103,676	99,072	1,932	2,025
Delhi	6,220,406	5,200,432	481,802	61,609
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	716,169	48,461	318,249
Lakshadweep	40,249	1,799	38,173	266
Mizoram	493,757	35,245	2,205	413,840
Pondicherry	604,471	517,228	36,663	49,914

India/State/Union Territory	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other Religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	6	7	8	9	10
India * @	13,078,146	4,719,900	3,719,572	2,765,285	60,217
Andhra Pradesh	16,222	12,930	18,642	851	8,320
Bihar	77,704	3,003	27,613	1,179,878	287
Gujarat	22,438	7,550	467,768	15,683	13,413
Haryana	802,230	761	35,482	680	38
Himachal Pradesh	52,209	52,629	1,046	594	1,067
Jammu and Kashmir	133,675	69,706	1,576	44	8
Karnataka	6,401	42,251	284,508	12,901	433
Kerala	1,295	233	3,605	499	3,159
Madhya Pradesh	143,020	75,312	444,960	155,692	1,394
Madharashtra	107,255	3,946,149	939,392	74,386	6,283
Manipur	992	473	975	35,490	9,814
Meghalaya	1,674	2,739	542	344,215	1,230
Nagaland	743	517	1,153	27,852	3
Orissa	14,270	8,028	6,642	273,596	3,318
Punjab	10,199,141	799	27,049	7,658	1,045

	1	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan		492,818	4,427	624,317	3,543	1,074
Sikkim		322	90,848	108	1,987	84
Tamil Nadu		4,395	735	49,564	16,972	1,870
Tripura		285	54,806	297	27	24
Uttar Pradesh		4,8,647	54,642	141,549	20,339	1,034
West Bengal		49,054	156,96	38,663	263,414	3,132
A & N Island		991	127	11	231	1,126
Arunachal Pradesh		1,231	86,483	42	326,000	972
Chandigarh		95,370	454	1,889	264	128
D & N Haveli		11	189	372	68	7
Delhi		393,921	7,117	73,917	1,081	527
Goa Daman & Diu		1,380	302	602	562	1,005
Lakshadweep		—	—	—	—	11
Mizoram		421	40,429	11	1,606	—
Pondicherry		31	75	277	172	111

Note : 1. * Excludes the population of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

2. @ Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

3. 1981 Census data is based on the religion of head of household collected through the household schedule.

Counting of long-term promotions for purpose of pay fixation

8562. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the long-term promotion are not counted as regular promotions for the purpose of option in pay fixation on promotion to higher grades from the date of accrual of next increment in the scale of pay of the lower post as admissible in terms of the Department of personnel and A.R.O.M. No. 7/1/80-Estt. P.I. dated 26.9.81 read with its OM No. 13/26/82-Estt. P.I. dated 8.2.83;

(b) if so, the reasons for counting the same long-term promotion as regular service for the purpose of eligibility in appearing in the Section Officers/Stenographers Grade 'B' Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations;

(c) whether Government have issued any orders that only Select List promotion can be counted as regular promotion for the said purpose to bring uniformity in pay fixation in the various Ministries/Departments; and

(d) If not, the action Government propose to take to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The extant orders regarding exercise of option already provide for availing of this benefit from the initial date of promotion even in cases where ad hoc promotion is followed by regular promotion without any break. Long-term promotion, which are also ad hoc, are thus covered by the extant orders.

Enhancement of pension of pre-1986 pensioners

8564. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pension of Central Government employees effective from 1 January, 1985 consequent on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission is about 20 to 30 per cent more than the consolidated pension of pre-1986 pensioners as on 1 January, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to enhance the pension of pre-1986 pensioners; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). No. Sir. The pension structure has recently been rationalised in accordance with the Government decisions on the recommendations of Pay Commission. The amount of pension is related to the emoluments, at the time of retirement and the qualifying service rendered. While the benefit of computation of pension at the rate of 50% has been extended to all pensioners pre-1.1.86 pensioners have been granted additional relief as recommended by the Pay Commission.

In view of the above there is no proposal to interfere with the pension structure.

Cases filed in Central Administrative Tribunal

8565. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI U. H. PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed by the Government servants in the Central Administrative Tribunal during 1 April, 1986 to 31 March, 1988; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of, rejected and are under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The number of cases filed by the Government servants in the Central Administrative Tribunal during 1.4.86 to 31.3.88 are 26,790.

(b) The number of cases disposed of/ rejected is 12,958 and numbers pending consideration of the Central Administrative Tribunal as on 1.4.88 are 12,910 (these figures also include cases awaiting clearance as on 31.3.88).

Radio/TV sets

8566, SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Radio/TV sets in relation to population in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase this percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Presently, the total number of Radio and TV sets used in the country is estimated to be 67 million nos. and 15.5 million nos., respectively. This will work out to approximately 8.4 per cent radio sets and 2 per cent TV sets of the country's population.

(b) Some of the steps taken by Government to increase this percentage include liberal licensing and fiscal policies, and Radio and TV net-work expansion.

Discrimination against persons of India origin in Fiji

8567. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discrimination being perpetrated against people of Indian origin under the new regime in Fiji, especially in the Trade Union sector; and

(b) if so, what new diplomatic initiatives have been taken during the past few months or are proposed to be taken to see that peoples of Indian origin in that country are not deprived of their legitimate rights as citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The professed aim of the military coups in Fiji has been to guarantee political supremacy to the indigenous Melanesians. The regime in Fiji is understood to be working on a Constitution towards achieving that goal. However, the Constitution is yet to be finalised.

(b) India has strongly condemned the military coups and raised the matter at United Nations General Assembly and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Vanouwer last year. At CHOGM, India played a leading role in the deliberations on Fiji which resulted in the lapse of Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth. We have taken the position that to regain its membership, Fiji would have to adhere to Commonwealth principles which forbid racial discrimination.

Collaboration with West Germany for motors for Reactor Coolant Pumps

8568. SHRI S. B. SINDAL:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether NGEF, a public sector enterprise in Karnataka has entered into a collaboration with the AEG of West Germany for transfer of technical know-how for the manufacture of motors for coolant pumps for 500 MW nuclear reactor;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the extent of the manufacture of coolant pumps annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). NGEF will be manufacturing motors for the reactor coolant pumps for the 500 Mwe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors for which they have sought technical know-how from AEG of West Germany.

(c) NGEF are expected to manufacture 40 numbers of motors for the reactor coolant pumps during the next ten years.

Concessional Government accommodation for Navy personnel in Bombay

8569. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers/employees (combatants and non-combatants) of the Indian Navy in Bombay have the facility of concessional government accommodation;

(b) if not, the total shortfall in the officers and non-officers category in this regard;

(c) steps taken to meet the shortfall; and

(d) the targets of house construction for 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The shortfall in accommodation for different categories of personnel is as below :

	Accommodation		
	Authorised	Available	Sanctioned/Under Construction
(i) Officers	1538	1124	414
(ii) Sailors	5723	2952	1900
(iii) Civilians	3198	1146	620

(c) and (d). Accommodation projects are undertaken depending upon the availability of funds. The construction programme for 1988-89 would, therefore, depend upon the fund position.

Amount for tribals to build infrastructure

8750. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the infrastructure on which the money allotted to the tribal welfare is used for their development;

(b) whether the infrastructure is built by non-tribals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to press into the building of infrastructure by tribals themselves ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Tribal sub-plan strategy aims at area development with focus on tribal families. This is sought to be achieved by improving the infrastructure such as roads, communication, irrigation, schools, medical facilities etc. and also by undertaking family-oriented income-generating programmes.

(b) and (c). The infrastructure development is carried out primarily through the Government agencies at the district/project level in consultation with project level committee in which tribals are represented. Works under NREP, RLEGP, etc. are executed through the local people which ensures involvement of the tribals in such infrastructure development.

Scrap deal scandal

8751. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Scrap deal scandal in Ambazari OF" published in Hitavada, Nagpur dated 20 February, 1988;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Scrap and swarf generated in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari and at other Ordnance Factories are disposed off according to instructions on the subject. Tenders are opened in the presence of two Officers and offers of all tenderers are read out to all the representatives of the firms, who are present. Relevant pages of the offers are signed by two officers then and there. Any over-writings are also countersigned at the time of opening tenders. The selection of contractors is made by a Committee consisting inter-alia of General Manager and Accounts representative. There is little room for showing any favouritism to any party.

2. Name of firm is not mentioned in the said news item. It apparently refers to M/s. AARASANA Metal Company, registered as a Small Scale Unit with MIDC, Nagpur. Between 1982 and 1987, the said firm obtained 17 contracts in respect of aluminium swarf, aluminium wroughts, brass and copper swarf and scrap. The firm got the above contracts in respect of brass and copper swarf/scrap for quantities earmarked against SSI Quota as well as against the open quota at higher prices. In each of the tender enquiries, against various lots tendered out, the firm had always given rates which yielded the highest sale proceeds.

[Translation]

Proposal to include Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution

8572. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include Rajasthani language, which is spoken by 3 crore people in the country, in the

Eighth Schedule of the Constitution to ensure its development;

(b) whether Government have allocated any amount for its development; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for development of this language by the All India Radio or the Sahitya Akademi etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government is of view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other reactions and repercussions. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to promote cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

(b) As per information furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, budgetary allocations are not made language wise.

(c) Sahitya Akademi has recognised Rajasthani language in 1971 for literary promotion of the language. The programmes include publications, awards, seminars, workshop, travel grants and other literary activities extended to language writers. The present General Council of the Sahitya Akademi includes representative of Rajasthani language and Rajasthani State. The Executive Board has recently constituted the Rajasthani Advisory Board. As regards the steps taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, it is stated that the purpose of All India Radio broadcast is to communicate and not promote any language. All India Radio broadcasts in a number of languages and dialects not include in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution purely from the communication point of view. However, programmes and broadcast in Rajasthani language are conducted by Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, and Suratgarh stations of All India Radio.

[English]

Robberies in Trains

8573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the "Hindustan Times" dated 30 December, 1987 captioned "Train Robbery";

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured due to the robbery;

(c) whether such robberies taking place very frequently in different trains;

(d) whether there was no armed guard in the Patna-Ranchi superfast Express on 29 December, 1987 when this robbery took place;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the preventive steps taken by Union Government and the State Governments to check recurrence of crime incidents on railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the State Government agencies including Government Railway Police, which functions under the control of State Governments.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Government Railway Police provides escorts on Fast/Superfast, Mail/Express

trains according to local conditions and requirements. Railway Protection Force also assists Government Railway Police in this task as necessary.

Indo-Canadian Youth Exchange Programme of N.C.C.

8274. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have been selected for the Indo-Canadian Youth Exchange Programme of National Cadet Corps this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the Indian phase of the Programme the following places of Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have been selected :

Colombatore (Tamil Nadu)

(i) Arasur

(ii) K. Ayyampalayam

(iii) Alla Palayam.

Solan (Himachal Pradesh)

(i) Kandagat

(ii) Dangri

(iii) Dharampur,

Workshop for the Aged

8575. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop for the aged was held in New Delhi on 26 March, 1988;

(b) if so, the organisations which attended this workshop;

(c) whether some suggestions were forwarded to Government by the workshop; and

(d) if so, whether the suggestions made in the workshop have been examined by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORON) : (a) Yes, Sir. A workshop on "Social Security for the Aged and Fair Pensions" was organised by a voluntary organisation named, All India Central Committee of Pensioner's Association New Delhi on 26 March 1988.

(b) Since the workshop was organised by a voluntary organisation, we have no information of participants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

CBI raids on premises of Government Officers

8576. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the "Telegraph" dated 23 March, 1988, regarding Nation-wide C.B.I. raids on Government officers;

(b) if so, the details of the officers whose premises were raided;

(c) the nature of incriminating documents seized; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the officers whose premises were raided is given below :

(c) During the raids, incriminating documents pertaining to investments in movable/immovable properties and for showing undue official favours were seized.

(d) Cases have been registered and action in accordance with law will be taken against the concerned officials.

Statement

Details of the officers whose premises are raided

1. S/Shri R. R. Dvivedi, Officer, UCO Bank, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.
2. Shri Udai Prakash Gupta, Head Clerk, Office of the DRM. Kota (Rajasthan).
3. Smt. K. Mythilirani, IRS, Income Tax Officer, Hyderabad.
4. Shri Mahesh Chander Mahajan, UDC, Survey & Settlement Section II, DDA, New Delhi.
5. Shri Nagendra Mishra, General Manager, cum-Chief Editor, Employment News, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
6. Shri K. Narayana Murthy, Regional Manager, Corporation Bank, Guntur.
7. Shri H. Saren Singh, Superintendent of Customs, Moreh, Manipur.
8. Shri Th. Mohendra Kumar Singh, Branch Manager, United Bank of India, Manipur.
9. Shri B. Shroff, Dy. General Manager, Union Bank of India.
10. Shri Navin C. Shah, Branch Manager, Union Bank of India, Ahmedabad.

11. Shri A. T. Vanjani, Br. Manager,
Union Bank of India, Ahmedabad.
12. Commander C. D. Pepeira,
Dy. G.M., Mazagaon Dock Ltd.,
Mangalore Yard Unit, Mangalore.
13. Shri K. G. Manjunath,
Plant Manager, Mazagaon Dock Ltd.
14. Shri S. Lakshminarayanan,
Sr. Manager (Commercial)
Hindustan News Print,
News Print Nagar, Kerala.
15. Shri G. V. Sundaram,
Manager (Forest),
Hindustan News Print, Kottayam.
16. Smt. Hansa Manoharan,
EDP, Operator Grade II
Finance Division, BHEL,
Madras.
17. Shri S. Nagarajan,
Income Tax Inspector,
City Circle, II, Madras.
18. Shri R. A. Prasad, Joint Manager (P)
Food Corporation of India,
Lucknow.
19. Shri D. P. Srivastava,
Dy. General Manager,
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam,
New Delhi.
20. Shri B. N. Halrdar, Br. Manager,
Andhra Bank, Calcutta.
21. Shri P. N. Dixit,
Income Tax Officer, Bhopal.
22. Shri P. K. Dubey,
Br. Manager, Syndicate Bank,
Partapur, District Meerut.
23. Shri M. K. Sarma, Br. Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Tajganj, Agra.
24. Shri Harbhajan Singh Dhilon,
General Manager,
Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.,
Dhanbad.

25. Shri P. N. Roy, Supdt. (Maintenance)
Oil Rolling Bokaro Steel Ltd.,
Bokaro.
26. Shri Ram Karan Singh,
Chief Supdt, S.M.S. Rourkela
Steel Plant.
27. Shri Anenda Vaid Barual,
Dy G M, Oil India Ltd.,
Daliazam.
28. Shri V. Ratnasaohapati, G M.
Hindustan Anti biotics Ltd,
Pune.
29. Shri S. Majumdar, Marketing Manager,

-do-
30. Shri H. S. Rao, Chief Manager,
Bank of Baroda,
Bombay Fort, Bombay.

**Priorities for reducing income
inequalities**

8577 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the President of the PHD
Chamber of Commerce and Industry
(PHDCCI) has called for high priority for
reducing income inequalities in the Eighth
Plan and creation of mass employment in
potential areas like construction;

(b) whether Government are considering
the suggestions made by the President of
the PHDCCI;

(c) whether Government are planning
for creating job opportunities for the un-
employed youth; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Re-
ports to this effect have appeared in the
Press.

(b) The approach to the Eighth Plan is in the early stages of thinking.

(c) and (d) : Already there are on-going schemes of the Government in connection with employment of youth, namely, Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth and the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

Contribution of Central Public Enterprises to Central Exchequer

8578. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount envisaged as contribution of Central Public Enterprises to the Central Exchequer in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps taken by Government to step up additional resources mobilisation by Central Public Enterprises like Railways, Telecommunications, etc ; and

(c) the reasons for huge losses by certain Central Enterprises like the Postal Department etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The contribution of Central Public Enterprises to the Central Exchequer is estimated as a part of annual budgetary exercise. Hence the amount to be contributed by these enterprises in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, that is, 1989-90, will be known only when the Central Budget for the year is finalised and presented to the Parliament.

(b) Important steps taken to step-up additional resource mobilisation by Central Public Enterprises include among others, revision of fares, freights, tariffs and product prices; improvement in capacity/assets utilisation and issue of public sector bonds etc.

(c) The reasons for the losses incurred by the Central Enterprises including postal

department vary from enterprise to enterprises. Major factors are delay in adjustment of administered prices for off-setting escalation in costs; low capacity/assets utilisation; increasing expenditure on social over-heads; revision of wage agreements; and other general bottlenecks such as power shortage, etc.

Assistance to West Bengal

8579. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether only Rs. 96 crores have been released till date to Government of West Bengal out of Rs. 1000 crore package deal announced by the Prime Minister for the development of north Bengal and if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : No package of assistance has been announced by the Prime Minister for the development of North Bengal.

Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains

8580. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a need was felt in the Seventh Plan document for regional dispersal of output growth through the expansion of assured irrigation in areas where the proportion of irrigated area is low and through the development of dryland farming where irrigation is either not possible or is uneconomical;

(b) whether per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country has not been rising appreciably; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to meet the targets set forth in the plan document and to increase the per capita consumption of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in per capita consumption of foodgrains will be achieved by raising the output of foodgrains at a rate significantly higher than the rate of growth in population. Emphasis has been laid on rapid expansion of irrigation supply of nutrients and other agricultural inputs. The poverty alleviation programmes such as RLEG, NREP and IRDP aim at increasing the availability of foodgrains to the persons below poverty line.

[Translation]

Schemes for Education and Social Development of Backward Areas

8581. **SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes formulated for education and social development in backward tribal areas in the country;

(b) the names of the programmes taken up in Chhotanagpur in Bihar and the progress made in this regard, and

(c) the steps proposed to make the programme effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). Various schemes have been launched for educational and social development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. In education sector the schemes include reservation in educational institutions, scholarship, stipend, hostel facilities and material aid like stationery, books, uniform, etc. The schemes under social sector include rural water supply, health, housing labour welfare and nutrition, etc. These programmes are also being operated in Chhotanagpur area through the State Government of Bihar. Besides, family-oriented income-generating programmes in various sectors including agriculture, horti-

culture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, cottage and small industries, etc. are also in operation. The total number of tribal families economically assisted under these programmes in Bihar during 1987-88 were 1,31,620 as against the target of 1,15,000.

(c) In order to make the programmes more effective, separate budget mechanism for tribal sub-Plan areas has been adopted. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), clusters and dispersed tribals. The State Governments have been advised to quantify the flow of State Plan funds for Tribal sub-Plan also ITDP-wise and to have project level planning keeping in view the felt needs of the tribals and to ensure their involvement in the implementation of the same.

[English]

Weightage to Martial Communities in Recruitment

8582. **SHRI K. MOHANDAS :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recruitment to the armed forces any weightage is given to certain martial castes or communities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power Plant with Soviet help

8583. **SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has assured the Indian Government that all nuclear power plants to be constructed in India with Soviet help would not face

problems of the US aided Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, what are the power plants that will be aided by the USSR;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(d) what are the Soviet aided nuclear plants that are under construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). A draft intergovernmental agreement on technical, economic, cost and other aspects including fuel supply, of Soviet cooperation in setting up of two units of 1000 MW pressurized light water reactors is under the consideration of Government have yet to take a decision in the matter.

(d) Presently there are no Soviet aided nuclear plants under construction in India.

[*Translation*]

Arbitration Award on pay of packers in Ordnance Corps

8584. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any award has been given by the Board of Arbitration constituted by the Labour Ministry in regard to the packers working in the ordnance crops;

(b) if so, whether this award has been implemented;

(c) if so, when it was implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard and the measures being taken for the implementation of the award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter is in an advanced stage for a final decision.

[*English*]

Arrests under Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act

8585. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in various States during the last six months;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in regard to its alleged misuse, especially in Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaints were taken up with the Government of Gujarat. As a result of this the provisions of the TADA have been dropped in 59 cases involving 593 persons.

No Fire Apparatus in 100 High Rise Buildings

8586. SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA

MORE :

PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "No fire apparatus in 100 high rise buildings" as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 5 April 1988;

(b) whether several high rise building owners in the capital were given three months notice to fully equip their buildings with fire fighting equipments;

(c) whether it is a fact that the three months time is presently over and building owners have not installed the fire fighting equipments; and

(d) the details of the defaulters and action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The notice period has not expired.

(d) Action against any defaulter under the Law is possible only after the notice period is over.

Launching of Microwave Remote Sensing Satellite

8587. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to launch microwave remote sensing satellite; and

(b) if so, the year by which India expects to launch its own microwave remote sensing satellite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). One of the specific objectives and elements of the space effort for the decade 1980-90 is to fruitfully deploy various technologies developed through airborne sensors and satellites. The Microwave Remote Sensing Programme is one such programme. Since the working out of the details concerning the microwave satellite project is still in preliminary stages, it is too early to give any precise information about launch dates and steps taken in realising a spacecraft.

Biotechnology Centre in Andhra Pradesh

8588. SHRI P. PENCHALAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start any new biotechnology centres in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Defence purchases from Public Undertakings

8589. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 45 per cent of the defence needs are being supplied by the Private Sector;

(b) whether Government propose to make defence purchases from Public Sector Undertakings only;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The indigenous sources of procurement of Defence equipments and stores are :

- (i) Ordnance Factories;
- (ii) Defence Public Sector Undertakings and
- (iii) Non-defence units in trade and industry which include both Public and Private Sector.

Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings are nominated production agencies for specific types of equipments and stores and they meet a major share of the Defence needs. The purchase of other items from trade and Civil Sector Industry is done on the basis of competitive tenders. Such purchases are made by different purchase agencies, namely DGS&D, DGOF, Services HQrs, Deptt of Defence Production and Supplies etc. Though no separate statistics are maintained on the percentage of Defence supplies made by indigenous private sector, their contribution would be much less than 45%.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to restrict Defence purchases only to Public Sector. The items restricted for Public Sector, according to the Government Industrial Policy are (i) Arms, Ammunitions and allied defence equipment (ii) Aircraft (over 5700 kg all-up weight); (iii) Ship building (excluding small boats).

SC/ST Officers Sponsored for Foreign Training

8590. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Group 'A' Officers in her Ministry sponsored for foreign training during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) the particulars of courses attended by each of these officers abroad ;

(c) the number of such officers who have not yet attended any foreign training ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to send these officers for foreign courses ; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). One Scheduled Caste Officer was sponsored for foreign training during 1987-88, but was not finally selected. He has been sponsored again for 1988-89 course in the U.K.

(c) Eight.

(d) and (e). Two more officers (one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe) have been sponsored during 1988-89 for foreign training courses.

[Translation]

Special Central Assistance to U.P.

8591. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have introduced schemes for providing special assistance during the last three years for the development of Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the density of population and backwardness of the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made so far in regard to those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Resolutions adopted by Danapur Cantonment

8593. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN VANSARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE

be pleased to state the number of resolutions adopted by Danapur Cantonment Board from January, 1985 to March, 1988 and the number of the resolutions out of them implemented so far and the details implemented and unimplemented resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Cantonment Board, Danapur adopted 287 resolutions from January, 1985 to March, 1988. Out of them 284 resolutions have been implemented. Details of implemented and unimplemented resolutions are placed in Library. [See No. LT 6042/88].

[English]

Recruitment of Hindi Translators

8594. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Official Language has been recruiting Hindi Translators ;

(b) whether several Hindi Translators have been working on ad-hoc basis in the Defence Ministry and its departments ;

(c) the reasons for not recruiting these ad-hoc Hindi Translators for the posts in the Department of Official Languages ;

(d) the total number of Hindi Translators in the Defence Ministry and its departments ;

(e) the number of vacancies ; and

(f) the reasons for not recruiting them against the permanent posts in the Defence Ministry and its departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four Junior Translators (Rs. 1400-2600) are working on ad-hoc basis in the Ministry of Defence and its departments.

(c) The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981 were published in the Gazette of India on 19.9.1981 and all the persons who were, on that date, either holding the posts or who were holding a lien on the posts included in Schedule-I to the Rules were inducted in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service at the initial constitution. According to Rule 8, after the initial constitution of the Service, 100 per cent recruitment at the maintenance stage is to be made through direct recruitment for which Staff Selection Commission holds examination. These ad-hoc Junior Translators were not appointed through Staff Selection Commission.

(d) There are 10 posts of Junior Translators in the Ministry of Defence and its departments.

(e) Besides the four posts on which ad-hoc Junior Translators are working, there were two other vacancies for which two candidates who have qualified the examination held by Staff Selection Commission in 1987 have been nominated.

(f) Same as stated in (c) above.

Number of Deaf and Dumb

8595. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey have been conducted to find out the total number of deaf and dumb in the country ;

(b) if so, the percentage of children among them;

(c) whether existing schools or institutions for deaf and dumb are able to cater the needs of all such children ; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any proposal to establish more such institutions to facilitate such children with adequate facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) (a) : Yes, Sir. A Natio-

nal Sample Survey was undertaken in 1981 on disabled persons including speech and hearing disabled.

(b) The prevalence rate of speech and hearing disability (No. of disabled persons per one lakh population) amongst children was as follows :

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
(i) Speech disabled	411	429
(ii) Hearing disabled	314	244

This information is regarding the children in the age group 5-14 years. Children in the age group 0-4 years were excluded from the purview of the survey on hearing and speech disability because it was felt that the information amongst this age group would be incomplete and unreliable.

(c) and (d). According to a survey undertaken recently there are 330 schools and institutions for the speech and hearing disabled in the country. A number of them are getting grants from the Ministry of Welfare and the State Governments Subject to availability of resources more schools will be opened.

Proposals from Foreign Countries for Promoting Cooperation with India

8596. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from different countries during the year 1987-88 for promoting Cooperation with them in different spheres ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from whom the proposals were received ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Proposals for promoting cooperation in different spheres were made by several

countries, including Sri Lanka, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia etc. during bilateral talks. Government welcomes these proposals and is actively considering them along with proposals already in hand with a view to promoting bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit.

Seizure of heroin

8597. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether special staff of the South Delhi Police has made the biggest narcotic haul of the year with the seizure of 40 kg. of high quality heroin worth at least Rs. 40 crore in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One person was arrested in a case registered at the Police Station, Lajpat Nager on the 28th March, 1988 and 4 kgs. of heroin was recovered from him. On the basis of further information disclosed by the accused, 36 kgs. of heroin were recovered from some other persons on the 1st April, and the 4th April, 1988.

(c) In the three cases registered in this connection, 4 persons have been arrested.

Staff Quarters in Air Force Station,
Hakimpet, Secunderabad.

8598. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the categories of accommodation/ staff quarters available presently at the Air Force Station, Hakimpet in Secunderabad (A.P.) and their number, category-wise;

(b) whether any of the staff quarters are unoccupied or kept vacant for emergency purposes and if so, the details of such quarters;

(c) apart from the staff quarters, the details of any hostel accommodation available for trainees;

(d) the details of any transit house accommodation available;

(e) whether Government propose to construct more staff quarters/Hostels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The following categories of accommodation are available at Air Force Station, Hakimpet :—

Married Accommodation

Officers	: 20
Airmen	: 202 permanent houses and 59 temporary houses.
Civilians	: Nil

Single Accommodation

- (a) Officers Mess
- (b) Flight Cadets Mess
- (c) Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Mess,
- (d) Airmen's Mess
- (e) No, Sir.

(c) Flight Cadets and Pilot Officers undergoing courses are accommodated in the Flight Cadets Mess. Army Officers undergoing training stay in the Officers Mess.

(d) Transit Rooms are available in the Officer's Mess.

(e) and (f). The following constructions are in progress :—

- (i) 20 Married Quarters for Officers.
- (ii) 96 Married Quarters for Airmen.

Discussion with US Defence Secretary on US arms aid to Pakistan

8599. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN :**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to stat: :

(a) whether the US Defence Secretary has discussed with the Defence Ministry the contents of the 1987-88-89 US arms aid package to Pakistan before the same was presented to the Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at in the discussion;

(c) the details of any alterations suggested; and

(d) whether similar discussions are being held with Pakistan by U.S. before the latter supplies India with any arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Frank Carlucci visited India from April 4-6, 1988 as part of the ongoing high level dialogue between India and the USA on different areas of bilateral cooperation. The US Defence Secretary held wide ranging talks with the Raksha Mantri. Their discussions on bilateral cooperation in Defence focussed on transfer of technology in mission areas and acquisition of training aids.

The US Defence Secretary and the Raksha Mantri discussed the situation in South and South West Asia in the light of

current developments. The two sides exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. It is not in the national interest to divulge further details of the discussions held.

Amendment to Hindu Succession Act

8600. SHRI-V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Hindu Succession Act in such a way as to provide rights and security to women in the society;

(b) if so the details thereof and when such an amendment is expected to be brought; and

(c) the expected status of women in India after such an enactment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

CBI Raids

8601. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the CBI on the premises of Government employees during the last six months;

(b) the department to which the employees belonged and the places where the raids were conducted;

(c) the details of the outcome of the raids; and

(d) the number of cases registered by the CBI and action taken by Government against Government employees involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.

CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the last six months, 170 searches were conducted by the CBI on the residential/office premises of Government employees.

(b) A list showing deptts. to which the Government employees belonged is given. Searches were conducted at the residential/office premises of the Government employees wherever located.

(c) Details of items both movable/immoveable found during the searches are given below :—

Movable Assets : 89.41 Lakhs.

Immovable Assets : 79.11 Lakhs.

Besides a large number of incriminating documents relating to investments in movable/immoveable assets have been seized.

(d) 79 cases have been registered against the Government employees involved and the action in accordance with the law will be taken against them.

Statement

List showing departments to which the Government employees belonged

1. Customs and Central Excise.
2. Ghaziabad Development Authority.
3. New Delhi Municipal Corporation.
4. Railways.
5. Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
6. Dte. of General of Civil Aviation.
7. D.S.I.D.C.
8. Delhi Administration.
9. C.P.W.D.
10. D.D.A.
11. D.E.S.U.
12. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
13. Kendriya Vidyalaya.
14. Income Tax.
15. P & T.

16. E.S.I.
17. Indian Security Press, Nasik.
18. Defence/MES.
19. Central Silk Board.
20. C.G.H.S.
21. UT Pondicherry.
22. Dte. of Education, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.
23. Government of Kerala.
24. Mahanagar Telephones Nigam, New Delhi.
25. A.G. Office.
26. Nehru Yuva Kendra.

Distorted media covering of Punjab developments in Canada

8602. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the distorted media covering of Punjab developments in Canada;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Canadian newspapers are denying true Indian voice to be heard on Punjab problem; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued to Indian High Commissioner in Canada in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Over the past two years or so, coverage by Canadian media both electronic and print of Punjab developments has by and large been factual. The reports carried by the media indicate that there has been a growing sense of realisation of the true nature of developments in Punjab. There have, however, been some distorted comments in sections of the media. Whenever considered appropriate our missions and posts have countered

such comments through letters to Editors. The officials of our Mission in Canada also remain in close touch with members of the resident Indian community to keep them informed of contemporary developments and Government's policies. Our Missions and posts also regularly supply selected video cassettes to a number of television channels for telecast by them, with view to presenting a balanced picture of developments in India.

CBI raids on travel agents in Gujarat

8603. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the premises of several travel agents in Gujarat were raided by CBI to unearth the racket of distribution of blank passport forms stolen from the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad;

(b) whether the Government have made an enquiry as to how those forms have been stolen from RPO's Office, Ahmedabad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of prosecution launched against the responsible travel agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) On a report from the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad, about the theft of 500 blank passport application forms from his office, the CBI conducted a raid on one travel agency viz. M/s. Ahmedabad Guide.

(b) to (d). The CBI investigations into the theft are still going on.

Import of Soviet vaccination for Polio

8604. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to supply the technology for the manufacture of polio vaccination in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Soviet vaccination for polio have been currently imported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. The Soviet Union has offered consultative collaboration for the establishment of an Oral Polio Vaccine Project in India.

(b) Details of the collaboration are under advanced stages of negotiations.

(c) and (d). Soviet Union has been one of our sources of import of Oral Polio Vaccine. Import of OPV from the USSR in the recent past has been as under :

1984-85	3,000,000 doses
1985-86	8,609,675 doses
1986-87	3,500,000 doses

[Translation]

Technology mission

8605. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering implement a scheme of five technology

(d) the time by which these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). (i) *Drinking Water*—The approved outlay for 1988-89 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 410 crores. The provisional outlay under State Sector MNP (Minimum Needs Programme) is Rs. 520.48 crores. The implementation of Mission activities was started in 1986-87. Out of planned list of about 170 thousand problem villages, the coverage upto March 1988 was about 90 thousand (including partially covered villages). During the year 1988-89 the target is 32,678 (full coverage) and 23,799 (partial coverage). The residual problem villages will be covered by the end of the 7th Plan Period.

(ii) *Oilseeds*—The target of expenditure during 1988-89 is given below :

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Target of Expenditure</i>	<i>Government of India share</i>
(a) National Oilseeds Development Project	29.32 Crores	16.50 Crores
(b) Oilseeds Production Thrust Project	35.00 Crores	35.00 Crores
(c) Total (a+b)	64.32 Crores	51.50 Crores

missions for the development of the country;

(b) if so, the target of expenditure fixed by Union and State Governments for the financial year 1988-89 to the technology missions and the time by which implementation thereof will be started and the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the progress achieved in each mission; and

Oilseed production in the year 1986-87 was higher by about 6 per cent over 1985-86 despite a 20 per cent deterioration in monsoon. The areas under sunflower and soyabean in Kharif, 1987 were substantially higher over the normal levels. Further, despite moisture stress, a record rabi oilseeds production is anticipated in 1987-88.

The Mission is scheduled to operate till 1990.

(iii) *Telecommunications*—The expenditure on the technology mission is met from the Annual Plan allocation of Rs. 1700 crores for 1988-89.

The details of the progress achieved are given below :

I. Improve Quality of Service

	Target March 1988	Achieve- ment 1.4.88
1. Call Success Rate		
—Local Calls	93.5	96.1
—Junction Calls	94.0	90.6
—STD Calls	50.0	69.4
2. Telephone Fault		
Rate	20.0	19.2
3. Telex Fault Rate	43.0	35.4
4. Manual Trunk		
Efficiency	75.5	84.5

II. Improve Delivery of Telegrams

% Delivery of Tele-grams within 12 day light hrs. between 500 large stations	60.0	72.2
--	------	------

III. Improve Rural Communications

	Target 1987-88	Achieve- ment (upto 31.3.88)
Increase Long dis- tance Public Tele- phones	1200	2018

IV. National Literacy Mission (NLM)

Financial estimates of Rs. 550 crores—Rs. 340 crores under Central Sector and Rs. 210 crores for State Sector have been estimated for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90. Rs. 75.50 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for 1988-89. In State Sector Rs. 41.45 crores have been recommended by the Working Group on Annual Plan of States, UTs for 1988-89. Implementation

of NLM has already commenced. The objective of the NLM is to impart functional Literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age group by 1995.

V. Immunisation

A provision of Rs. 52 crores has been made for the immunisation programme during 1988-89, under the Centrally Sponsored plan Scheme. Under this programme, 182 districts have been covered during 1985-88. During 1988-89, the target is to cover 122 districts. The universal immunisation coverage is expected by 1990.

[English]

Liaison Officer for SC/ST employees
in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam

8606. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Liaison Officer for SC and ST employees has been posted in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam and a special SC/ST cell created to look into the grievances of SC/ST employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Liaison Officer, Headquarters Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam is attending to all matters relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees of the Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam. This arrangement is functioning satisfactorily.

Counting of past service for seniority
of Junior Engineers

8607. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to statement about implementation of assurance given on 14 August, 1985 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3552 regarding counting of past service for Seniority of municip: employees and state ;

(a) whether the matter regarding violation of the law, rules and regulations in counting the past service of certain junior engineers in order to give them the undue benefit of their past service and to the permanent detriment of about 100 other Junior Engineers has been investigated;

(b) if so, the outcome of such investigation;

(c) whether the said violation was found to be wilful, with a design and in collusion with interested persons;

(d) if so, what penal action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the officials in the Corporation found guilty in the matter; and

(e) if no investigation has been made so far, whether it is proposed to do so and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). M.C.D. had misinterpreted and erroneously applied provisions of the rules and granted benefit of past services for seniority purposes to some of their Junior Engineers. They were directed to strictly comply with the provisions of the rules in future. It was decided that past cases where such benefit had been granted, were not to be reopened as it would administratively not be possible to set them right at that belated stage.

Amount in the term of grant to
Kerala

8608. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to Kerala in the form of grant or loan during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how does the assistance given to the State compare with that of other States;

(c) whether the assistance given to the State is less as compared to other States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION: (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI)

(a) An amount of Rs. 178.01 crores Rs. 217.63 crores and Rs. 273.30 crores has been allocated to Kerala during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively for funding its Annual Plans. According to the prevailing pattern of assistance, 70 per cent of the above amount is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant.

(b) As compared to other non-special category States, the amount allocated to Kerala accounts for 5.37 per cent of the total allocation.

(c) to (d). The percentage share of Kerala in the total assistance allocated amongst 14 non-special category States is higher than that of 4 States but lower than that of 9 States. The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for the Seventh Plan determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides, additional assistance linked to externally aided projects has been allocated to each State taking into account the progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence, the question of taking corrective measures to increase the assistance to Kerala or any other State does not arise.

Joint venture in electronics with
South Korea

8609. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian Electronics firm have taken steps to set up a joint venture for electronic goods manufacturing unit in the country in collaboration with South Korea;

(b) if so, the location of the unit; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be made in that joint venture project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. However, some Indian companies are obtaining technical collaborations from South Korean companies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Impact of Biotechnology

8610. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study on the impact of bio-technology on the plant, animal and human system;

(b) if not, whether government propose to engage the scientists on this task; and

(c) the programme of government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the major development in biotechnology during the recent years, the government have launched various programmes, including the following :—

Agriculture :

Tissue Culture Propagation of high-yielding species, use of nitrogen fixing

organisms as plant nutrients and hormonal regulation for increasing the productivity of fish.

Animal Husbandry :

Cattle herd improvement through Embryo Transfer Technology, growth hormones to increase the milk yield and development of vaccines against diseases as well as for sterilisation.

Human Health :

Development and production of improved vaccines against diseases, development of immunodiagnostic kits for early detection of pregnancy and diseases, development of vaccines for fertility control, etc.

Constitution of Committees to aid and advise I C.C.R.

8611. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Committees to be constituted to aid and advise on the various activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) the present status of the Committees already set up and the particulars of their members; and

(c) whether these committees are approved by the President and the General Assembly of the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Nil.

(b) In addition to the Finance Committee provided in the ICCR Constitution, the following Advisory Committees have been set up to aid and advise the Council :

(1) Standing Committee of the ICCR.

(2) Standing Committee on Foreign Students.

- (3) Advisory Panel for Contemporary Arts (APCA)
- (4) Advisory Panel for Classical Dance (APCD)
- (5) Advisory Panel for Traditional Arts and Crafts (APTAC)
- (6) Advisory Panel for Folk Arts and Puppetry (APFAP)
- (7) Advisory Panel for Classical Music.
- (8) Advisory Panel for Theatre (ART)
- (9) Advisory Panel for Publications (APP)
- (10) Advisory Panel for the Centre for South and South East Asia.
- (11) Advisory Panel for Centre for Africa.
- (12) Advisory Panel for Centre for Latin America.
- (13) Advisory Panel for Audio Visual Production.

The particulars of members of these Committees and Panels are given in the statement.

(placed in Library LT. No. 6043/88)

(c) These Panels and Committees have been approved by the President of ICCR and further approval by the General Assembly of the Council is not necessary.

Depiction of Siachen as part of Pakistan by USA & UK

8612. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the wrong depiction of Siachen area as a part of Pakistan by the American Alpine Journal;

(b) whether the Time Group World Atlas has also shown Siachen area as part of Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the concerned quarters in this regard, if so, their reaction thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. There has been no reaction.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Planetariums

8613. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are many States/Union Territories which do not have even a single planetarium in them;

(b) if so, the names of such States/Union Territories and whether the Union Government propose to provide the necessary assistance to these States/Union Territories to set up at least one planetarium in them; and

(c) the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State/Union Territories which do not have a planetarium are :

States : Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura.

Union Territories : Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Diu and Daman.

There is no proposal with the Government of India to provide assistance to set up planetaria.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of VCR technology from Japan

8614. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has refused to make available complete technology for the manufacture of VCRs on the plea that some of these technologies like drums and recording heads come under restrictions imposed by COCUM group on export of sensitive and closely held technologies to third countries; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). While some Japanese companies have shown reluctance in transfer of technology for manufacture of certain critical components of VCR, a few Indian companies had earlier received proposals for transfer of technology for indepth manufacture of VCRs.

Government is considering for clearance of some units for the manufacture of VCR/VCP on the basis of proposals already received and the final decision will be taken shortly.

**State Public Service Commission
in Goa**

8615. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Public Service Commission has been established in Goa;

(b) if not, when the same is proposed to be established;

(c) whether the Government of Goa has consulted the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the issues on which the consultations were made; and

(e) the nature scope and composition of the proposed State Public Service Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). The Government of Goa has since decided to set up Goa Public Service Commission but have informed that it may take some more time. In the meanwhile at the request of the State Government, the jurisdiction of the Union Public Service Commission has been extended to serve the needs of the State of Goa till 31.5.1988 or till the State Public Service Commission is set up whichever is earlier.

Value of electronics production

8616. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated value of electronics production in the country during 1987-88;

(b) the total value of electronics production wholly based on indigenous technology;

(c) the value of production wholly or partially based on imported technology; and

(d) the cost of imported technology included in the value of the product in the second category both in terms of one-time payment as well as recurring royalties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a). It is estimated that the value of electronics production during 1987-88 would be about Rs. 5285 crores.

(b) and (c). There are about 2500 companies producing various electronic items. A number of items are produced for which initially foreign collaboration was granted. It is difficult to bifurcate electronics production between production based on indigenous and imported technology.

(d) The payment for imported technology is governed by the guidelines for foreign collaboration laid down by the Government (Ministry of Industry).

Voluntary retirement of All India and Civil Services Officials

8617. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of All India and Central Services who have been allowed voluntary retirement, since the inception of the rule, service-wise and cadre-wise;

(b) the number of officers in each service whose applications are under considerations; and

(c) the number of such officers who have not been allowed voluntary retirement so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The members of the All India Services who seek voluntary retirement are required to apply to the State Governments on whose cadre they are borne.

In the case of the Central Services, the application is to be sent to the respective cadre authorities.

Information in regard to members of All India Services and Central Services who have been allowed voluntary retirement is not centrally maintained.

Backward Districts in the Country

8618. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the norms of backwardness of districts are being changed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of backward districts in the country at present; and

(d) the details of the special allocations being made to remove the backwardness of backward districts in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). There are a few Special Area Programmes, like Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan etc. under which for specific purpose or specific category of people; special assistance is provided in selected districts/parts of districts. However, districts lagging in Development are specifically characterised as Industrially backward districts. Under this scheme, operative till 31.3.1988, there were 300 Industrially Backward districts. In Kerala there were seven districts.

Anti-Malarial drug plant

8619. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRIMATI USHA
CHOUDHARI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI A. J. V. B.
MAHESHWARA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) has developed technology to grow an anti-malarial drug plant;

(b) the total amount spent on this account;

(c) to what extent the drug so produced has proved to be effective against malaria; and

(d) the time by which this drug is likely to be made available in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) has introduced a chinese antimalarial drug plant *artemisia annua* commonly known as "Quinghaosu" in the Kashmir Valley.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 3 lacs has so far been spent on this account.

(c) Artemisinin present in the *Artemisia annua* is reported in the international medical literature to be effective against malaria caused by Chloroquine resistant malarial parasites and cerebral malaria. However, the effectiveness of the drug under Indian conditions is being verified by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

(d) The marketability of the drug would depend upon the success of clinical trials being carried out at the Institute.

Residential Schools for SCs/STs.

8620. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to open additional residential schools for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe students in the country; and

(b) if so, the programme chalked out by Government in this regard for implementation in 1987-88 and the provision made or proposed to be made in this regard in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Suggestions have been made by certain quarters to open more residential schools for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in the country.

(b) Construction of residential schools has been undertaken by some State Government as a State sector scheme. Part of the Special Central Assistance given to the States is also being used for construction of residential schools especially for Primitive Tribes. There is, however, no Central Sector/Centrally sponsored construction of residential schools for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Representation in the Minorities Commission

8621. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no Anglo-Indian representative in the Minorities Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to nominate a representative of Anglo-Indian community in the Minorities Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission comprises representatives from religious minorities at the national level. Hence, the question of nominating a representative of Anglo Indians on the Minorities Commission does not arise.

**Representative of Anglo-Indian
Community on NIC**

8622. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Anglo-Indian representative on the National Integration Council (NIC); and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to nominate a representative of this community on National Integration Council in order to solve the various problems of the Anglo-Indian community ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The National Integration Council has been set up to find means of combating the evils of communalism, casteism and regionalism and also to suggest ways of strengthening the unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, the question of giving community-wise representation on the National Integration Council does not arise.

Earthquake in Nellore

8623. **SHRI H. A. DORA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nellore town of Andhra Pradesh was rocked by an earthquake during the early hours of 22 March, 1988; if so, the intensity of the earthquake;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the causative factors contributing thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

An earthquake shock occurred in the early morning of 22nd March 1988. Its magnitude was 4.1 on the Richter Scale.

It was felt at Nellore and adjoining areas but no damage has been reported.

(c) The occurrence of the earthquake is attributed to the fracture zones near the eastern margin of the Cuddapah basin. The forces of geological origin acting across such fractures cause slippage of rocks, giving rise to earthquake occasionally.

**MOU with Britain for joint Defence
Research Project**

8624. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Britain have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for joint defence research projects;

(b) if so, when the MOU has been signed;

(c) the field in which Britain will transfer the technology; and

(d) whether it will increase the strength of Indian air force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11 April 1988.

(c) and (d). The MOU deals with cooperation on Research and Development in various defence technologies and not on specific weapon systems. It will not be in public interest to give details of the specific areas included in the M.O.U.

[Translation]

Promotions to Jawans in BSF

8625. **SHRI RAM DHAN :**
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotions to officers in Border Security Force are given on all-India seniority basis whereas the jawans are promoted on the sectoral seniority basis and their transfer is made on all-India basis;

(b) if so, the reasons for having different criteria in regard to the promotion and transfer of officers and jawans of Border Security Force; and

(c) whether Government propose to rationalise the criteria followed in these matters so as to avoid any injustice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Promotion of officers in the Border Security Force are regulated by provisions of B.S.F. (Seniority, Promotion and Superannuation of Officers) Rules, 1978 and promotion of other ranks (ORs) are carried out as per the provisions of B.S.F. (Subordinate Officers and Under Officers) Promotion and Seniority Rules 1975. Promotions of Constables to the rank of Lance Naik, Lance Naik to Naik and Naik to Head Constables are made by the Unit Commandant under the provisions of the B.S.F. (Subordinate Officers and Under Officers) Promotion and Seniority Rules 1975. Panels for promotions of Head Constable to Sub-Inspectors are prepared by the concerned DIsG and of Sub-Inspectors to Subedars are prepared by Inspectors General. Thereafter a common panel is prepared at the Force HQrs. for promotions to these ranks. Promotion of officers are made centrally at Force level.

Officers and men in the B.S.F. have an all India service liability and they are, therefore, liable to be transferred from place to place in the exigency of public service. In practice the transfer of officers is carried out on All-India level on tenure basis and on operational administrative necessity. Transfer of Subordinate Officers and other ranks are not done at All-India level but they move with the Unit during the change-over plan of the Units. Also, at the time of their promotion, in case vacancies are not available in the Unit/Sector/Frontier, then they are posted to other Frontiers. But

requests received from individuals for transfers are also considered and each case is decided on merits.

It is not considered necessary to make any change in the existing procedure.

[English]

Pensionary benefits to pre-1973 Defence Pensioners

8626. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI MANIKROA HODLYA
GAVIT :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations that several decisions taken by Government to increase the pensionary benefits to pre-1973 defence personnel have not been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures contemplated to get the decisions implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations are being received.

(b) The representations pertain to non-revision of pension in terms of Supreme Court Judgement, non-payment of ad hoc ex-gratia payment sanctioned to pre-1973 Defence pensioners, non-restoration of Commutation after 15 years from the date of discharge, non-stepping up of pension to the minimum level of Rs. 375/- per month, non-revision of pension in terms of Government decision on 4th Central Pay Commission Recommendations on Pensions.

(c) A large number of cases which were pending for revision on account of pensioners being in receipt of two pensions or ad hoc ex-gratia payment being merged with minimum pension of Rs. 375/- per month will now be settled with the implementation of the Ministry of Personnel and

Grievances, Department of Pensions and Pensioners Welfare orders issued on 8.3.1988.

Some cases are pending due to non-availability of complete Pension documents and/or option certificate regarding revision of pension. Such left over cases are being processed and their settlement closely monitored on receipt of representation.

Defence Pension Adalats being held at different stations are also getting such cases finalised on the basis of petitions filed with them.

Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1956

8627. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 to make the 'breakdown of marriage' as a ground for divorce as recommended by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 in their report presented to Lok Sabha on 18 November, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not coming forward with such amendment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) B.II, 1981 had observed that unless the system of family courts is introduced all over the country and a suitable procedure (including provision for marriage counselling services, consideration of matters by experts in the field of psychiatry, social behaviour, etc.) is devised, it would not be advisable to make the proposed new ground of divorce as part of the law. As the system of family courts has not yet been introduced all over the

country, the proposal to amend the Hindu Marriage Act for this purpose has not been taken up.

Ozone Hole

8628. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian scientists have discovered hole in Ozone layer on the icy continent of Antarctica; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Indian scientists have observed in 1987 the phenomenon of Ozone hole over Antarctica. A seasonal depletion of Ozone in the atmosphere over Antarctica occurs during the Southern Spring i.e. September-October. The Indian scientific programme on measurement of Ozone over Antarctica both by ground-based and balloon-borne instruments is continuing.

Central aid to tackle problem of Educated Unemployed

8629. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of Central aid given to the States during the current Plan to tackle the problem of educated unemployed; State-wise;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the pattern of aid to be provided during the Eighth plan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Under the Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme, Central Government

allocates to states only physical targets in terms of number of beneficiaries and do not allot funds to implement the scheme. The loans are sanctioned by the banks on the recommendation of DIC Task Forces. The capital subsidy to the extent of 25% on each loan contracted is paid out of Central Budget routed through Reserve Bank of India. The expenditure incurred on account of capital subsidy during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs. 83.57 crores and Rs. 68.88 crores respectively. For cases during 1987-88, the RBI has upto now disbursed a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores so far. Statewise details of capital subsidy disbursed are not being maintained centrally. Information about targets and amount

sanctioned is given below in statements I, II and III.

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 32.02 lakhs have been given for the implementation of the scheme of Preparation of Opportunity Profiles in Backward Districts, so far during 7th plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide integrated information and guidance to prospective entrepreneurs belonging to the Science and Technology stream, on the potential opportunities based on untapped/underutilised resources to generate more employment opportunities. The names of States/Districts where the Scheme is under implementation are given below :—

State	Backward District	Grants-in-aid given (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	2.69
Bihar	Bhagalpur	2.83
Maharashtra	Nanded	3.63
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	3.98
Kerala	Kozhikode	4.07
Tamil Nadu	(1) Dharmapuri (2) Pudukkottai Muthuramalingam District	4.66
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	5.75
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1.24
Tripura	Agartala	1.17
Orissa	Balasore	2.00
		<u>32.02</u>

The programmes of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) directly or indirectly help in tackling the problems of educated unemployed in rural areas. The central share of assistance

for strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM is given below in statement IV.

(c) The overall approach to the Eighth Plan is in the early stages of thinking.

Statement-I

Progress Report-1985-86

Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets fixed	No. of Applications recd.	No. of Applications recommended.	Sanctioned by banks	
					Nos.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17300	76930	20815	16518	3474.22
2.	Assam	6200	15594	7399	4629	1026.55
3.	Bihar	29600	40591	40591	26376	5055.93
4.	Gujarat	10700	60042	16088	6522	898.42
5.	Haryana	4600	13241	6900	4782	908.68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1600	5531	2168	1591	353.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1400	4303	1720	1095	254.52
8.	Karnataka	12400	57003	16548	12837	2506.40
9.	Kerala	13000	48145	16153	13033	2452.37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17600	37664	29286	17224	3368.20
11.	Maharashtra	15500	31129	29219	13848	2631.12
12.	Manipur	150	5068	1508	1491	363.10
13.	Meghalaya	30	564	282	111	13.58
14.	Nagaland	200	404	166	166	33.40
15.	Orissa	9300	29771	11354	8757	2039.64
16.	Punjab	15000	32689	23250	11677	2373.65
17.	Rajasthan	10300	72389	14874	10986	2162.46
18.	Sikkim	100	83	76	49	12.17
19.	Tamil Nadu	18100	107758	26439	18722	3744.64
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31300	97706	38798	26264	4569.05
21.	West Bengal	24300	115886	36239	21885	4349.14
22.	A&N Islands	100	218	154	101	24.56
23.	Tripura	900	1028	1028	912	175.12
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	120	91	61	15.31
25.	Chandigarh	500	969	603	394	82.74
26.	D&N Haveli	100	90	57	40	7.76
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	350	731	368	84	16.22
28.	Mizoram	200	622	230	104	14.86
29.	Pondicherry	450	1541	520	465	73.06
Total		243000	857810	342924	220724	42999.22
Undistributed		7000				
Grand total		250000	88.29% of the total targets set for the country was achieved during the year 1985-86.			

Statement-II

*Self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth progress during 1986-87
as on 31.3.87 compiled on 3.2.88*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT,	Targets for	No. of applns. received	No. of applns. recommended by DIC Task Force to banks	No. of applns. sanctioned by banks	
		1986-87			Numbers	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17300	106577	21404	14919	3225.60
2.	Assam	6200	17114	7840	5837	1494.87
3.	Bihar	29600	86650	32597	22560	5460.78
4.	Gujarat	10700	37945	12016	4924	696.45
5.	Haryana	4600	15022	7243	4808	919.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1600	4775	2556	1406	285.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1400	4019	1512	708	157.16
8.	Karnataka	12400	62871	17311	12100	2395.00
9.	Kerala	20000	87156	27069	19015	3805.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17600	33800	6429	16679	3540.52
11.	Maharashtra	15500	26203	24684	13466	2428.63
12.	Manipur	1500	7496	1514	1493	378.41
13.	Meghalaya	300	405	247	80	18.79
14.	Nagaland	200	280	137	129	28.43
15.	Orissa	9300	42004	14148	8620	2145.11
16.	Punjab	15000	41997	24390	15037	3128.80
17.	Rajasthan	10300	35849	13296	10736	2399.48
18.	Sikkim	100	51	51	33	8.10
19.	Tamil Nadu	18100	101667	27112	18362	3787.38
20.	Tripura	900	2069	952	909	179.84
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31300	108068	36514	23197	5002.38
22.	West Bengal	24300	83673	30397	20468	4845.48
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	268	99	80	17.57
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	107	72	22	5.30
25.	Chandigarh	500	975	610	416	94.20
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	54	30	19	4.46.
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	350	465	369	220	80.20
28.	Mizoram	250	670	20	233	45.16
29.	Pondicherry	450	1719	564	480	91.26
Grand Total		250050	909949	331013	216956	46990.78

Statement-III

Progress Report 1987-88

*Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth
as on 29.9.88 compiled on 12.4.88*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets fixed	No. of appls. received	No. of appls. recommended	Sanc-tioned by bank loans	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8650	58813	9950	3136	663.00
2.	Assam	3100	9644	3803	583	144.43
3.	Bihar	14800	81363	19156	3098	691.61
4.	Gujarat	5350	18531	12461	3050	452.68
5.	Haryana	2300	9313	4532	2125	434.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	800	2870	1145	489	100.02
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	700	2324	640	37	7.86
8.	Karnataka	6200	54629	8629	3764	548.84
9.	Kerala	10000	72464	15294	4855	898.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8800	24178	14231	1715	379.11
11.	Maharashtra	7750	19902	15243	6646	1123.17
12.	Manipur	750	1075	750	130	37.92
13.	Meghalaya	150	348	159	54	N.R.
14.	Nagaland	100	— Not reported			—
15.	Orissa	4650	25607	3760	—	—
16.	Punjab	7500	27183	13218	3776	501.72
17.	Rajasthan	5150	27814	10719	4728	819.34
18.	Sikkim	50	25	22	19	5.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	9050	71092	14715	5354	1050.00
20.	Tripura	450	1572	416	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15650	80107	20908	4342	739.90
22.	West Bengal	12150	60073	18510	1214	154.67
23.	A & N Islands	50	171	59	30	5.99
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	61	35	7	1.54
25.	Chandigarh	175	280	280	132	20.04
26.	D & N Haveli	50	34	17	3	N.R.
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	175	272	272	132	31.00
28.	Mizoram	125	418	157	19	4.95
29.	Pondicherry	225	1249	326	225	32.93
30.	Lakshadweep	50	20	13	—	—
Grand Total :		1,25,000	651432	189420	49663	8858.11

Statement-IV

Central share of Assistance for Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM : During Sixth and Seventh Plans
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan					Central share of release 1987-88	Central share of release 1987-88
		1980-85	1985-86	Allocation of Central share and release 1986-87	Release of meeting committed liability 1986-87	Total release (5+6)	Allocation (Total) 1987-88	Central share of allocation 1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.78	7.09	26.96	3.09	30.05	77.60	38.80	38.80	
2.	Assam	16.84	—	9.08	1.04	10.12	24.36	12.18	12.18	
3.	Bihar	18.25	—	51.20	14.13	65.33	150.12	75.06	...	
4.	Gujarat	13.95	4.25	14.28	—	14.28	37.90	18.95	121.15	
5.	Haryana	—	2.52	5.00	1.50	6.50	12.02	6.01	7.03	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.92	...	3.16	1.16	4.32	6.88	3.44	...	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	5.08	...	5.08	10.82	5.41	—	
8.	Karnataka	48.67	3.38	15.68	27.38	43.06	46.30	23.15	23.15	
9.	Kerala	1.30	...	10.64	—	19.64	29.20	14.60	14.60	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	29.14	2.35	36.60	19.64	56.24	104.46	52.23	24.695	
11.	Maharashtra	9.46	14.97	26.68	8.83	35.51	98.98	39.49	39.49	
12.	Manipur	3.85	...	1.12	...	1.12	2.30	1.15	—	
13.	Meghalaya	...	—	1.52	...	1.32	3.44	1.72	1.72	
14.	Nagaland	0.06	...	1.88	...	1.88	3.00	1.50	1.50	
15.	Orissa	—	—	21.44	—	21.44	57.92	28.96	28.96	
16.	Punjab	3.03	0.35	5.72	...	5.72	13.02	6.51	6.51	
17.	Rajasthan	27.62	7.68	18.20	0.46	18.66	51.38	25.69	50.145	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Sikkim	27.62	7.68	10.64	...	0.64	0.58	0.29	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	9.97	9.05	27.36	7.15	34.51	75.58	37.79	33.56
20.	Tripura	—	—	1.04	—	1.04	2.74	1.37	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	57.28	9.10	72.32	4.15	76.47	207.96	103.98	103.98
22.	West Bengal	5.08	0.68	28.84	4.31	33.15	84.34	42.17	30.16
23.	A & N Islands	...	...	0.64	—	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.71
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.38	...	5.28	—	5.28	6.86	3.43	5.24
25.	Chandigarh	...	0.59	0.88	...	0.88	0.14	0.14	...
26.	D & N Haveli	...	...	0.36	...	0.36	0.14	0.14	...
27.	Delhi	...	...	1.44	...	1.44	0.71	0.71	—
28.	G.D. & Diu	...	—	2.80	...	2.80	1.71	1.71	2.51
29.	Lakshadweep	—	...	0.44	—	0.44	0.71	0.71	0.71
30.	Mizoram	1.67	—	2.60	...	2.60	2.86	1.43	2.86
31.	Pondicherry	0.80	...	1.12	0.36	1.48	0.57	0.57	0.34
ALL INDIA		304.04	62.04	400.00	93.20	493.20	1095.31	550.00	550.00

Note : During Sixth Plan an amount of Rs. 83.95 lakhs was given as Central share to Central institutions. This is addition to Rs. 304.04 lakhs shown above.

**Staff strength in Indian Missions
abroad**

8630. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase or decrease
in the staff strength of Indian Missions
abroad in 1986-87 and 1987-88 as com-
pared to 1985-86; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken
to reduce the staff and thus cut down the
expenditure, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b).
In accordance with Government's policy of
keeping under review the staffing require-
ments of Indian Missions/Posts abroad, staff
review exercises have been undertaken during
1986-87 and 1987-88, Posts rendered
surplus in large Missions have been trans-
ferred either to smaller Missions, Posts whose
personal needs require to be augmented or
to newly opened Missions. Savings thus
affected in certain places have enabled the
Government to meet expenditure in other
Missions/Posts,

**Reported supply of missiles to
Saudi Arabia by China**

8631. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reported supply of
missiles to Saudi Arabia by China has
altered the security environment in the
region;

(b) whether India's perturbation and
concern over the induction of surface-to-
surface missiles in the region has been ex-
pressed to both the countries; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The
reported supply of missiles by China to
Saudi Arabia involves the induction of these
weapons into a region where peace and
security are already disturbed.

(b) and (c). The Government of India's
concern at the induction of sophisticated
weapons the proliferation of missiles and
their effect on the security environment in
the region is well known. Government are
closely watching the situation keeping in
mind our own security interests.

Functions of Passport Offices

8632. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed
deficiencies in the functioning of passport
offices:

(b) if so, whether these deficiencies
included paucity of accommodation and
trained staff; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or pro-
posed to make up deficiencies as to provide
efficient functioning of the passport offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There
are no major deficiencies in the functioning
of Passport Offices :

(b) Staff in Passport Offices is well
trained in passport matters. Some cases of
paucity of accommodation are there.

(c) The following steps have been taken
to make up deficiencies;

(i) Proposals for alternative accommo-
dation for passport offices which
have insufficient space are being
processed.

(ii) Officers and staff of the Passport
Offices are regularly imparted training .

in various courses which include training in 'Public Relations' Cash & Accounts', Computers etc.

(iii) In order to ensure efficient functioning of the Passport Offices following steps have also been taken :

- (a) to improve computer system with a view to expedite processing and to provide prompt status information to applicants at inquiry counters in computerised Passport Offices;
- (b) To supply application forms to applicants at the counters within a reasonable time and by post within 2 days of receipt of request with postal orders for the cost of forms plus self-addressed stamped envelope;
- (c) To examine the supply of passport application forms through Post Offices in consultation with Department of Post;
- (d) To take prompt action on complaints regarding delay in issue of passports with computer aided checks;
- (e) To open facilitation counter in all Passport Offices to help applicants.

Seizure of Indian fishing boats by Bangladesh

8633. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing boats seized by Bangladesh Navy in 1987 and 1988 till date;

(b) the steps taken to get released all the seized Indian Fishing Vessels; and

(c) what protection is proposed to be afforded to our fishermen in that area in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The exact number of Indian fishing boats seized by Bangladesh during 1987 and 1988 is being ascertained and will be made available to the House.

(b) Government maintained contact at the diplomatic level with the Bangladesh Government for the early release of the boats. All the boats seized in 1987 have been released. Orders for the release of the boats seized in 1988 have been passed.

(c) All necessary steps are taken.

[Translation]

Centenary celebrations by Army Regiments

8634. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the regiments of the army are going to celebrate their centenary this year; and

(b) if so, the names of those regiments and the steps proposed to be taken to celebrate the occasions at national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No Army Regiment is going to celebrate its centenary this year. However, the Kumaon Regimental Centre and 4th Battalion the Grenadiers Regiment will celebrate their bi-centenary during the year. Celebrations will be organized as per the normal pattern in the army.

Agriculture based per capita income in Hill Areas

8635. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the agriculture based per capita income in those hill areas of Uttar Pradesh which are above 2000 feet from the sea level;

(b) whether this income is below the national average of per capita income; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring the agriculture based income in these areas at par with the national average of per capita income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Chamoli, Nainital, Almora, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi are recognised as hill areas. District-wise per capita income figures are

not estimated at National level. However, as indicated in the Uttar Pradesh hill Sub-Plan 1987-88 document prepared by the State Government, the net output from commodity producing sectors (at current prices) for the above mentioned districts as estimated by the Economics & Statistics Division of the State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh is reproduced below at Statements I & II. It is seen from these tables that total net output from agriculture sector including animal husbandry accounted for 73.2 per cent of net output of all commodity producing sectors in the hill region of Uttar Pradesh during 1983-84. However, agriculture and allied sectors including cooperation and irrigation, received approximately 25 per cent Seventh Plan outlay for the hill areas of the Uttar Pradesh.

Statement I

*Per capita net output from Commodity Producing Sectors
(All Current Prices)*

District	Per Capita Net output (in Rs.)					
	1971-72	1973-74	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Almora	354	654	708	916	990	1080
2. Pithoragarh	392	665	953	1332	1411	1276
3. Dehradun	360	430	552	741	823	894
4. Garhwal	260	473	616	831	948	1031
5. Chamoli	598	1061	1027	1459	1444	1511
6. Nainital	592	1072	1140	1409	1363	1596
7. Tehri-garhwal	329	561	557	867	834	880
8. Uttarkashi	902	1281	1520	1951	1950	1724
Hill Region	432	730	836	1113	1146	1226
U.P.	335	475	556	739	852	932

(P) = Provisional

Source : Annual Plan 1987-88. Document—Hill

Development Department, Government of U.P.

Statement II

Percentage net output of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sector from commodity producing Sectors (eight hill districts of U. P.)—At current prices—1983-84.

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Almora	85.1
2. Pithoragarh	85.3
3. Dehradun	58.6
4. Garhwal	77.4
5. Chamoli	66.1
6. Nainital	74.5
7. Tehri-Garhwal	79.2
8. Uttarkashi	3.6
Total : Hill	73.2
Total : UP	77.8

Source : Extracts from the Annual Plan 1987-88 Document, Hill Development Department, U.P.

[English]

Visit of British Transport Secretary to India

8636. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visit of the British Transport Secretary to India scheduled for March, 1988 took place; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). On 15th February 1988, the British High Commission informed the Ministry of External Affairs that in response to an invitation extended in 1986 by the Indian Minister of State for Railways to the then U.K. Minister of Transport, the Secretary of Transport of the United Kingdom proposed to visit India from 17-24 March 1988.

Owing to the Parliamentary Preoccupations of the Indian Minister of State, the British authorities were informed that the proposed dates were not convenient.

Stipend to post Matric SC/ST students

8637. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the State-wise amount of stipend being given at present to post matric students per month belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORON) : The rates of scholarship are uniform for all the States/UTs implementing the scheme.

A statement showing the amount of stipend being given to post-matric students per month belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below :

Statement

The Rates of scholarships being paid presently to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students at different level of Post Matric Education

Group		Hosteller		Day Scholar	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A.	(Medical)/Engineering	185	195	100	100
	B.Sc. Agri./B.A.Sc. etc.)	185	200	100	115
B.	(Degree in Indian system	125	135	100	110
	of Medicine Homeo- pathy, Diploma course in Engineering/Medical/ Technology etc.)	130	145	105	120
C.	(Certificate course in	125	135	100	110
	Engineering/Medical/ Technology Post Graduate courses in Arts and Science)	130	145	105	115
D.	(General Degree course)	115	130	70	85
	(Classes of 10+2 system	75	85	50	60
E.	and 1st year of General	80	95	55	70
	Degree course)				

**Filling up of Reserved Vacancies in
Government Departments**

**8638. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI KUNWAR RAM :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage fixed for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services;

(b) whether the percentage of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has not been filled up in many Government Departments/Offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is related only to vacancies being filled up, and not to posts. The number of SCs and STs appointed against reserved vacancies in the year ending 31.12.86 is as follows :

Gp.	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	No. of vacancies	No. of SCs appointed	% age	No. of vacancies	No. of STs appointed	% age
A	742	452	60.9	363	151	41.6
B	842	713	84.9	325	177	54.5
C	22409	24179	107.9	10711	9113	85.1
D	7881	9545	121.1	4282	3630	84.8
(Excluding Sweepers)						

The reason for non-filling of all the reserved vacancies by candidates belonging to SC, ST is non-availability of suitable SC, ST candidates.

(d) Various concessions in age, travelling allowance, minimum standard of selection, relaxation in prescribed period of experience in direct recruitment, total fee exemption and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been provided to SC/ST candidates. For vacancies filled by direct recruitment, if a reserved vacancy is

not filled by a reserved category candidate for want of suitable reserved category candidate, the reservation is carried forward for 3 subsequent recruitment years beyond which the reservation lapses. Carry forward is also permitted in promotion, except in promotion by selection to Group B, within Group B, and from Group B to the lowest rung of Group A. It is hoped that with these steps the representation of SC/ST in Central Government services will improve further.

Statement

The percentages fixed for direct recruitment/promotion are as given below :

(i) Direct recruitment on all India basis:	SCs	STs
(a) By open competition	15%	7½%
(b) otherwise than at (a) above	16-2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group C and D posts	According to the proportion of the population of SC/ST respectively to the total population of respective State/UT/region.	
(iii) Posts filled by promotion (to grades/posts to which the element of Direct Recruitment, if any, does not exceed 6-2/3%)		
(a) Through Limited departmental competitive examination	15%	7½%
(b) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness	15%	7½%
(c) By selection from Group B to lowest rung of Gp. A & in Gp. B, C & D.	15%	7½%

Directorate of Public Grievances in States

8639. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directions to the State Governments to set up Public Grievances Directorate in their States; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Responsibility of making arrangements for redressal of public grievances relating to States lies with the State Governments concerned. The Union Government has, however, from time to

time urged the State Governments to strengthen arrangements made in this regard. Several State Governments/Union Territories have reported that they have set up committees at the Districts level to redress grievances. The Twenty Point Programme of the Government of India also focusses on the question of prompt and sympathetic redressal of public grievances. Also, Collectors' workshops on the theme of Responsive Administration are being organised which *inter alia* stress the need and discuss methods to make the grievance redress machinery more effective.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, a Directorate of Public Grievances has been set up under the Cabinet Secretariat to look into public grievances relating to Ministries/Departments of posts, Telecommunications, Railways and the Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs to begin with.

Disbursal of Pension through Banks

8641. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pension disbursing authority refuses to disburse the pension through the branch of the bank in which a pensioner is having his/her account;

(b) if so, the details of the orders on the subject and steps proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure further and to make it more convenient to the pensioners; and

(c) the orders for the disbursement of pension in the case of service pensioners who become invalidated due to paralytic stroke etc. and cannot move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Pension Disbursing Authorities disburse pension only through those branches of the banks which are enlisted for disbursement of pension through Public Sector Banks and not through branches which are not enlisted so far.

(b) The Defence Pension Disbursing Offices are arranging disbursement of pension through Public Sector Banks under the New Banking Scheme operated departmentally by the C.G.D.A. The Defence Pension Disbursing Offices are reviewing and enlisting more branches taking the convenience of the pensioners as a regular feature.

(c) As per para 8(B) (iv) of Pension Payment Instructions (1973) the pensioners unable to appear in person on account of physical disability are allowed to draw their pension through persons nominated by them on production of life certificate, once in 6 months and a written authority to pay the pension to the nominated person.

Rejoining of Commonwealth by Fiji

8642. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fiji is attempting to rejoin Commonwealth; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. There are indications that Fiji is seeking to rejoin the Commonwealth.

(b) The Government of India has taken the position that Fiji's readmission to the Commonwealth can be considered only when it has complied with the Commonwealth principles including the one that forbids discrimination on the ground of race.

Shifting of UN-Headquarter

8643. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of Gulf Countries have demanded immediate shift of United Nations headquarter to some neutral country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Workers imprisoned in Dubai

8644. PROF P. J. KURIEN :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a Dubai firm jailed about 200 Indian workers for demanding better wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this matter was taken up with the concerned firm and the Government there; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). 174 Indian workers employed by Atrac Industrial Enterprise, Jebel Ali were arrested on 17.3.88 by Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority, a Government of Dubai organisation for resorting to strikes and demonstrations.

There were differences between the management and the Indian workers on various issues such as, performance of night duty, requirement to report for duty in early morning, alleged lack of proper medical facilities and discrepancy in the salary shown in the work contract and that actually paid to them.

As soon as reports of unrest were brought to notice, the Indian Consulate General in Dubai got in touch with the employer with a view to resolving the dispute. However, against the advice of the Consulate General, around 150 Indian workers marched on 17.3.88 to the Administrative Office of Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority. When these workers reached the Administrative Office there were heated altercations between them and the Personnel Manager who complained subsequently that he was threatened by the workers. At that stage the authorities called in the police who ordered the workers to return to their camp but on their refusal to do so took them into custody. They were subsequently dismissed and deported to India on 20.3.88. The accounts of the labourers were settled as per local law.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Strikes and demonstrations are banned in the UAE and any recourse to such action leads to dismissal and deportation as well as forfeiture of all rights like leave salary, Gratuity and return passage. In view of the demonstrations on the part

of Indian workers before the Jebel Ali Administrative Office the local authorities dismissed the workers and ordered their deportation. The Indian workers attempted another strike/demonstration in the detention centre on 20.3.88.

At the intervention of the Consulate General the workers were persuaded to accept their dues and to leave peacefully, the employer agreeing to pay an additional amount of DHS 200/- to each worker over and above his normal entitlement.

The Consulate General of India made all possible efforts for the retention of the workers by their employer but the local authorities were not agreeable.

Future of Stateless Tamils of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka

8645. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 28th March, 1988 under the caption "the other Tamils of Lanka", wherein it has been stated that over 23 years after their Stateless condition which was supposed to have been settled with the signing of the Sirimavo Shastri agreement, six to seven lakh Tamils of Indian origin are still lying in a limbo in Sri Lanka and these people do not know where they belong or which way their future lies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve this problem expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of agreements signed between the Government of India and

Sri Lanka in 1964, 1974 and 1986, India and Sri Lanka were to grant citizenship to a total of 5,06,000 and 4,69,000 persons, respectively, alongwith their children. Of these India has granted citizenship to 4,20,133 with their natural increase and Sri Lanka to 2,11,153 with their natural increase.

(c) Government is fully committed to the three agreements and is in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka to expedite their implementation in respect of the remaining persons.

Technology Missions of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

8646. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) what are the two national missions in which the CSIR are participating at present;

(b) the main objectives of these CSIR missions; and

(c) the total number of villages covered under these missions in 1987 and expected to be covered in 1988 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The two national technology missions in which CSIR is participating relate to drinking water and oil-seeds.

(b) The main objectives of these missions are :

1. Mission on Drinking water :

CSIR objective is to provide S&T backup to the following national objective of the mission :

(i) Cover 2.27 lakh problem village by 1990 (39% of total villages)

(ii) Evolve cost effective technology mix to achieve these objectives within the constraint of plan allocation.

2. National Mission on Oilseeds (Post harvest and Processing Technology)

CSIR objective is to provide S&T backup to the following national objective of the mission :

(i) Develop Modern Need-Based processing Technology

(ii) Improved Oil Extraction from Oil Cakes

(c) Under drinking water mission, water quality assessment and demonstration have been completed in 4323 villages in 1987-88. Another 537 villages have been covered for ground water exploration. The coverage in 1988 is expected to be 10 times higher than that of the previous year. For oil-seed mission no specific target of coverage has been laid down as the mission basically relates to release and transfer of technologies in both rural and urban areas.

Strengthening of ties with Burma

8647. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Burma pledged to strengthen their ties of friendship during the visit of Prime Minister to Burma and also India has offered to assist Burma in its economic development;

(b) if so, whether any trade agreement has been signed with Burma;

(c) whether Indian scientists and engineers and experts will be sent to Burma for their economic development;

(d) if so, whether any plans have been prepared in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details of the Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Prime Minister offered a grant of Rs. 100 million for project(s) with Indian know-how.

(b) A Trade agreement between Ind

and Burma was signed in 1970. Agreed Minutes were also signed during the visit of Burmese Minister of Trade to India in February 1988.

(c) to (e). Technical experts will be sent to Burma to discuss the sitting up of an industrial project against Prime Minister's offer of a Rs. 100 million grant.

Proposed Indian delegation to Moscow for purchase of Nuclear Reactors

8648. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-power delegation from the Atomic Energy Commission is shortly to visit Moscow for discussion on import of reactors for power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A delegation led by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission visited the USSR during April 4 to 11, 1988, to discuss the draft Inter-Governmental Agreement on Soviet cooperation in setting up of nuclear power reactors in India.

Setting up of R and D units by foreign companies

8649. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are allowing foreign companies to set up 100 per cent owned R and D units in the country;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this arrangement;

(c) by what time the decision will be taken up; and

(d) when the R and D units of the foreign companies will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Ministry of Science and Technology (DSIR) has a scheme of according recognition to in-house R and D units in the industry and under this scheme, companies having foreign equity have also been accorded recognition.

(b) The standard terms and conditions pertaining to such recognition granted are given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of the above.

Statement

Standard terms and conditions pertaining to recognition granted are :

- (i) The recognition will entitle the R and D unit to avail of the import facilities as provided in the Import Policy in force, during the period of recognition.
- (ii) The recognition would be valid for a period specified in the recognition letter.
- (iii) Request for renewal of recognition shall be made in the prescribed proforma 3 months before expiry of the valid recognition.
- (iv) Separate accounts will be maintained for R and D activities and the same will be reflected in the Annual Report of the firm.
- (v) Full details of the import effected in respect of their quality, value, source of supply etc. should be intimated to the DSIR at the end of every year. In case of goods for a value of over Rs. 1.0 lakh c.i.f. imported at any one time, complete

details of imports made should be intimated to DSIR within 30 days from the date of clearance of goods by the Customs.

- (vi) Brief summary of the achievements of the R and D unit should be submitted to DSIR every year. This should include papers published, patents obtained, processes developed, new products introduced, awards and prizes received etc.
- (vii) A copy of the annual report of the firm should be sent within 15 days of its publication. In case the firm is having foreign equity of more than 10%, a copy of the annual report of the firms holding foreign equity should be sent within 3 months of its publication.
- (viii) Commercial exploitation of the know-how/process developed in the R and D laboratory will be solely governed by the licensing policies in operation from time to time and the decision of the licensing authorities will be final. Intimation regarding applications made for preferential treatment in licensing on the grounds of R and D carried out in the unit should be sent to DSIR with a copy of the licensing application.
- (ix) The recognition is not meant for tax exemptions. Quantum of tax concessions, development rebates etc., if any, will be governed by the tax laws in operation from time to time. All such matters should be taken up directly with the concerned tax authorities.
- (x) Any violation of the provisions of relevant paragraphs of the Import Policy, in force, and/or the terms and conditions mentioned above will make the firm liable to derecognition and other penal action under Import Policy or other relevant provision.
- (xi) The production, if any emanating from R and D, such as phototypes

outputs from pilot plants etc. would not be sold without permission of DSIR, particularly if the firm does not hold valid permission under industrial licencing rules in force, to manufacture/sell the said products. Disposal of imported raw materials, equipment and products/intermediates emanating from materials and equipment imported for R and D shall not be made without prior permission of DSIR, irrespective of the firm holding industrial licence or not, except if the sale is to public sector undertaking. In case of sale to public sector undertakings the firm has only to intimate the DSIR within 30 days of sale with all details.

- (xii) The sales realisation, if any, from sale of R and D products/intermediates/raw materials/wastes/capital equipment would be shown in R and D accounts.
- (xiii) Soon after receipt of the recognition letter the firm should acknowledge by stating that they abide by the above terms and conditions.

[Translation]

Merger of wards of Danapur Cantonment Board with Danapur Municipality

8650. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have given its permission to merge the ward Nos. 1 to 4 of Danapur Cantonment Board Patna (Bihar) with Danapur Municipality;
- (b) whether Bihar Government has also taken a decision to merge Ward Nos. 1 to 4 of Danapur Cantonment Board with Danapur Municipality;
- (c) whether Members of Bihar legislature and citizens of Danapur have also submitted a memorandum on 10 January, 1988 in this regard; and

(d) the action taken so far by the government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Not known

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A decision, in principle to excise certain areas of the Danapur Cantonment was taken by the Ministry of Defence and communicated for acceptance by the Government of Bihar. Decision of that Government is still awaited. Final decision in the matter can be taken by the Ministry of Defence only after the proposal is accepted by the Government of Bihar.

[English]

**Pension to freedom fighters from
Madhubani, Bihar**

8651. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons from District Madhubani (Bihar) have submitted Court record relating to their political fine case in support of their claims of abscondence;

(b) whether the State Government has recommended such cases to Union Government for grant of Samman Pension;

(c) whether the State Government had furnished report made by local officers about these records and sent to Union Government documents in original which were issued in the year 1948, 1949 and 1957;

(d) whether Union Government referred the matter to the State Government for the opinion of the State Advisory Committee headed by Shri Hari Nath Mishra and the State Advisory Committee had recommended such cases;

(e) whether Government have received some representations for early disposal of

these cases which are pending for more than three years; and

(f) if so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning pension in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (f). About 200 persons of District Madhubani had applied for freedom fighters pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, on the ground of abscondence for six months or more based on extracts pertaining to political fine cases from Magistrate's General Registers issued by the S D O., Madhubani. A number of such cases were recommended by the State Government/State Advisory Committee for grant of pension on the basis of these documents. A Central Team had visited Patna, Darbhanga and Madhubani in March-April, 1985 for physical verification of some Court records issued from District Record Rooms at Madhubani, Darbhanga and Patna. The Report of the Team reveals that at Madhubani while all other entries in these G Rs. had been made in one handwriting, the entries relating to political fine cases had been made in a different ink and in a different handwriting. The pattern of writing in making entries in respect of these cases in all the G Rs. irrespective of the year in which they were made was the same. However, the signature of the signing authority at the foot of these cases did not tally with the signature of the same authority made in other cases of the same G.Rs. Further, it appeared that entries relating to political fine cases were comparatively fresh in relation to other entries in the respective G Rs. which had dimmed due to long passage of time. In view of this, it was difficult to rule out the possibility of interpolation in the Court records at some stage. The Report of the Team further adds that the District Magistrate and the Sub Divisional Officer, Madhubani, were also of the opinion that in all probability, these entries were subsequent interpolations. The State Government was, therefore, requested to verify these records with reference to the originals, if available. In reply, the State Government had stated that it could not be possible for them to compare these extracts with the entries in the original G.Rs which had been

destroyed in the year 1957. Due to the doubtful nature of these records as pointed out in the Report of the Team, pension could not be granted in these cases.

New role of CISF for protection of Industrial Establishments

8652. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to assign a new role to the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as distinguished from the conventional role for the protection of Industrial Establishments;

(b) if so, the exact details of the new role the CISF is expected to play; and

(c) whether any target period for the re-orientation has also been fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Delegations to promote mutual understanding

8653. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposals to send any delegations to China and other neighbouring countries in Asia to promote an atmosphere of mutual understanding of goodwill during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the guidelines for the delegations and the likely data by which they would undertake the visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has always been the endeavour of the Government to promote an atmosphere of mutual understanding of goodwill with China and other neighbouring countries in Asia. During the current financial year, some delegations are proposed to be sent to China and Pakistan. Visits by some other delegations, though not yet planned, may also take place to these and other neighbouring countries if and when considered necessary for achieving this goal. The guidelines to the delegations and the dates of their visit have not yet been decided.

Incentives to hill States

8654. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15-4-1987 to Unstarred Question No. 6752 regarding financial assistance to hill States and state :

(a) whether the Administrative Ministries of Health, Communications, Rural Development Finance, Transport, Energy and Urban Development dealing with drinking water supply schemes in respect of which relaxation of norms and special incentives were detailed in the answers, have actually taken these relaxations/incentives into account and ensured justice to the hill areas during the first half of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Health Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Post Offices Public Telephones which have been installed and rural roads, electrification and drinking water supply schemes sanctioned and constructed under these guidelines in each of the special category states and his districts recognised as such by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Machinery for strengthening and
maintaining of Police-cum-
Public liaison**

8655. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have a proposal
under consideration to set up a new machi-
nery for strengthening and maintaining
Police-cum-Public liaison; and

(b) if so, the main features of the
scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDA-
MBARAM) : (a) and (b). The subject
'police' is included in the State List of the
Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. It is
primarily for the State Governments to

devise an effective machinery for strengthen-
ing and maintaining police-cum-public
liaison.

**Hydro Electric Scheme pending
clearance**

8656. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(a) whether any Hydro-Electric Scheme
is pending clearance with the Planning
Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTA-
TION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :
(a) and (b). A list of Hydro-Electric Schemes
pending for investment approval alongwith
the reasons therefor, is given below.

Statement

List of Hydro Power Projects pending for investment approval

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	State	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Installed capacity (MW)	Reasons for pending clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Region					
1.	Chenani H E. Project (2 × 1 + 2 × 2 MW)	J & K	20.92	6	Clearance from Indus Water Treaty awaited.
2.	Shahpur Kandi HEP (2 × 47 MW)	Punjab	124.30	94	Clearance from inter- State aspects awaited.
3.	Palamneri HEP (3 × 47.5 MW)	Uttar Pradesh	126.16	142.5	Environmental clearance awaited.
4.	Khara HEP (3 × 24 MW)	—do—	110.07	72	Inter State aspects bet- ween U.P. & Haryana yet to be resolved.
5.	Sobla Mini hydel (3 × 2W)	—do—	7.33	6	Forest clearance await- ed.
6.	Rajghat HES (3 × 15W)	Uttar Pradesh M.P.	37.47	45	Forest clearance await- ed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Uhl HEP St. III (4 × 17.5 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	97.66	70	(i) Forest clearance awaited. (ii) Inadequate provision in A.P. 1988-89.
8.	Chamera HEP St. III (3 × 100 MW)	—do—	366.41	300	(i) Forest clearance awaited. (ii) Inadequate provision in A.P. 1988-89. (iii) Likely to be shifted to Central Sector.
	Sub-Total (N.R.)		890.32	735.50	
Western Region					
9.	Narmada Sagar (8 × 125 MW)	M.P.	1392.85	1000	TAC/CEA approval for revised cost awaited.
10.	Sardar Sarovar (6 × 200 + 5 × 50 MW)	M.P./ Mah./Guj.	4240.00	1450	TAC/CEA approval for revised cost awaited.
	Sub-Total (W.R.)		5632.85	2450.00	
Southern Region					
11.	Madhur Branch Canal (1.5 MW)	Karnataka	2.42	1.5	Inter-State aspects yet to be resolved.
12.	Pykara Ultimate Stage (3 × 50 MW)	Tamil Nadu	70.16	150	Forest Clearance awaited.
	Sub-Total (S.R.)		72.58	151.5	
North Eastern Region					
13.	Sessa Nallah	Arunachal	1.96	1.5	Forest clearance awaited.

Amount to Orissa for 20-Point Programme

8657. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money provided to Orissa for the 20-Point Programme during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent by Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The total amount of money provided in the State Plan of Orissa for the 20-Point Programme and the amount spent by the State Government during the last three years (i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88) are given below :

	Total amount allocated	(Rs. crores) Total expenditure
1985-86	305.93	271.87
1986-87	387.26	360.72
1987-88	414.70	437.85
		(anticipated)

Application for Passports at Regional Passport Office, Bombay

8658. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of applications for passports received in the Regional Passport Office, Bombay and the average number of passports issued per month;

(b) the average time taken by this Regional Passport Office to issue a passport; and

(c) whether Government are considering any steps to reduce the time taken in issue of a passport at the Bombay Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) (i) Average number of applications for passports received per month during April, 1987 to March, 1988 : 18566.

(ii) Average number of passports issued per month during above period : 17342

(b) 30-45 days.

(c) The time taken for issue of passport depends upon the receipt of clear police verification reports and complete information from the applicants. However, Passport Offices including Passport Office, Bombay have been instructed to issue passports within 5 days of receipt of clear police verification reports in the normal course.

Visit of Defence delegation to USA for arms purchase

8659. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any defence delegation recently visited USA to purchase arms;

(b) if so, whether any agreement with US Government has been reached for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A three member team from DRDO and Army was recently deputed to USA for technical discussions relating to some Defence items. The mandate of the team did not extend to the purchase of arms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shifting of the Assam Rifles camp
from Aizwal town**

8660. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the camp of the Assam Rifles in Aizwal from the heart of the town;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons put forth for demanding the shifting of the camp; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, from the Government of Mizoram.

(c) The Government of Mizoram desired the land occupied by Assam Rifles Battalion for constructing their own buildings, etc.

(d) A decision has already been taken by the Government to shift the Assam Rifles Battalion from Aizwal Town to a new site.

**Reports about modernisation of
Chinese Army**

8661. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that China's top military body, the Central Military Commission, is

working on modernisation programme for Chinese defence and army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which such a modernisation will pose a danger to Indian defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Government have seen reports about China's defence modernisation programme which seeks to rebuild her defence industrial base, improve defence research and development capabilities, and enhance the combat effectiveness of the PLA by reorganising and re-equipping its formations.

Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

**Computer Education by India
Education Centre**

8662. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Education Centre has announced an ambitious project for providing computer education and training to the weaker sections to help them gainful employment;

(b) if so, the main points of the programme that the India Education Centre is likely to undertake;

(c) to what extent this programme will help the weaker sections; and

(d) the states where such programme are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). India Education

Centre is a private trust for providing computer training, generally, as a commercial enterprise. Government have no information about their plans for providing computer education and training to help the weaker sections.

Task Force to revitalise the planning machinery at district level

8663. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to set up a task force to revitalise the State and district level planning machinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has asked the Planning Commission to develop and operationalise the planning methodology at the district and State level;

(d) by what time, the task force is likely to be set up; and

(e) to what extent it will help the state level planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). An internal Task Force has been set up very recently in the Planning Commission to resolve issue impeding full operationalisation of the concept and ideas relating to the district level planning.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Task Force has already been set up.

(e) The objective of the Task Force is to try to remove difficulties in operationalising district planning.

Delay in Public Sector projects

8664. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 March, 1988 to LS Unstarred Question No. 4487 regarding cost escalation of public sector projects and state :

(a) the year when the original cost estimate was prepared and the year of the latest estimate in each case;

(b) the original target year for completion of the projects and the latest target year for the completion of the projects in each case;

(c) whether the Heads of Administrative Ministry and/or the projects implementation agency have been penalised in any case for not discharging their basic responsibility for completing the projects within the original estimate/schedule; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The years of approval of cost estimates, original and revised, and dates of commissioning original, revised and anticipated, in respect of each of the 80 delayed projects are given in the statement below based on the information available in the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry as on 31 December 1987.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sf. No.	Name of project		Date of Govt. approval of cost estimates original (Revised)	Date of original (Revised)	Commissioning anticipated
1	2		3	4	5
Fertiliser					
1.	Caprolactam-Ammonium Sulphate	(FACT)	82/04	88/05	89/01
2.	Haldia Fertiliser Project	(HFC)	71/11 (81/07)	76/10 (82/04)	90/03
3.	Captive Power Project, Bhatinda	(NFL)	85/04	88/04	88/06
4.	Captive Power Project, Panipat	(NFL)	85/04	88/04	88/06
5.	Paradeep II Phosphoric Acid	(PPL)	82/01 (84/07)	87/11	89/04
Coal					
6.	LTC Coal Gas Dankuni	(CIL)	77/10	84/09	88/12
7.	Moonidih UG	(BCCL)	65/11 (83/02)	72/03 (85/03)	89/03
8.	Rajrappa OC	(CCL)	77/08 (83/06)	84/03 (85/03)	90/03
9.	Rajmahal OC	(ECL)	80/08 (85/05)	87/03 (91/03)	91/03
10.	Bina OC	(NCL)	79/05 (85/05)	86/03 (87/03)	88/03
11.	Jayant Exp. OC	(NCL)	79/01 (83/06)	84/03 (89/03)	90/03
12.	Kakri OC	(NCL)	80/10	87/03	90/03
13.	Khadia OC	(NCL)	85/09	91/03	94/03
14.	Manuguru—II OC	(SCCL)	85/03	90/03	91/03
15.	Ramagundam—II OC	(SCCL)	87/01	92/03	94/03
16.	2nd. Mine Expansion	(NLC)	83/02 87/02	90/03 90/03	90/03
17.	2nd. TPS ST-1	(NLC)	78/02 (83/02)	83/04 (86/02)	88/03
18.	2nd. TPS ST-2	(NLC)	83/02 (87/02)	89/06 (93/02)	93/02

1	2	3	4	5
Power				
19. Bokaro B-I Thermal	(DVC)	78/01	82/04	87/03
20. Bokaro B-II Thermal	(DVC)	81/07	85/10	89/06
21. Mejia Thermal	(DVC)	86/03	92/09	92/09
22. Doyang H.E.	(NEEPCO)	83/02 (85/03)	92/06 (92/06)	93/06
23. Kopili H.E.	(NEEPCO)	75/03 (85/09)	82/12 (86/06)	88/03
24. Chamera H.E.	(NHPC)	84/04	90/03	91/05
25. Dulhasti H.E.	(NHPC)	82/11	91/01	92/12
26. Koel Karo H.E.	(NHPC)	82/07	88/12	94/03
27. Tanakpur H.E.	(NHPC)	84/08	89/06	90/03
28. Jeypore-Talcher TR. Line	(NHPC)	83/.2	87/03	89/03
29. Farakka STPP Stage II	(NTPC)	84/09	92/03	92/06
30. Kahalgaon STPP Stage I	(NTPC)	85/07	92/07	93/01
31. Korba STPP Stage II	(NTPC)	81/09	89/03	89/08
32. Ramagundam STPP Stage I	(NTPC)	78/04 (83/09)	84/12 (88/03)	88/07
33. Ramagundam STPP Stage II	(NTPC)	81/09	90/03	90/07
34. Rihand STPP Stage I	(NTPC)	82/06	88/06	88/12
35. Vindhyachal STPP Stage I	(NTPC)	82/06	89/12	89/12
36. NCR TPP Dadri	(NTPC)	87/02	93/09	93/09
37. Kawas GPP Surat	(NTPC)	86/10	91/04	91/04
38. Anta GPP	(NTPC)	86/10	90/08	90/08
39. Auraiya GPP	(NTPC)	86/10	91/01	90/12
40. Central TR. Lines	(NTPC)	84/01 (87/08)	89/03 92/03)	92/03
41. Korba TR. Lines II	(NTPC)	81/09	88/03	89/03
42. Ramagundam TR. Lines I	(NTPC)	78/04 (83/09)	87/10 (87/10)	88/12
43. Rihand TR. Lines	(NTPC)	85/03	88/12	89/09
44. Vindhyachal TR. Lines I	(NTPC)	85/06	89/02 89/02	89/06

1	2	3	4	5
Chemicals and Petrochemicals				
45.	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (IPCL)	84/08	89/12	89/12
46.	Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project (PCL)	86/03	90/03	90/03
Public Enterprises (DPE)				
47.	Nayagaon Project Expn (CCI)	81/04 (86/09)	86/04 (89/04)	89/04
48.	Yerraguntala Cement Project (CCI)	81/04 (87/10)	86/09 (89/10)	90/04
49.	Cachar Paper Project (HPC)	77/03 (82/07) (85/05)	81/12 (86/04)	88/03
Petroleum and Natural Gas				
50.	LPG Marketing Facility-III (BPCL)	82/06 (85/12) (87/07)	88/03 (88/03) (88/12)	88/12
51.	Poly Staple Fibre Plant (BRPL)	77/08 (84/03)	81/12 (86/04)	88/03
52.	LPG Marketing Facility-III (HPCL)	82/06 (85/12)	88/03 (88/03)	89/03
53.	LPG Marketing Facility-III (IOC)	83/06 (85/12)	88/03 (88/03)	88/11
54.	Viramgam-Chaksu-Karnal Pipeline (IOC)	84/09 (87/04)	88/09 (91/03)	91/03
55.	Accel Prod Programme, Bombay Off-Shore (ONGC)	82/07 (83/05)	85/03 (87/04)	88/05
Mines				
56.	Captive Power Plant (BALCO)	82/12 (85/08)	87/09	88/01
57.	Orissa Alum. Complex (NALCO)	80/11 (84/06)	87/10 (88/09)	88/09
Steel				
58.	4 MT Expansion Bhilai Steel Plant (SAIL)	76/03 (83/03) (86/12)	81/12 (84/12)	88/03

1	2	3	4	5
59.	4 MT Expansion Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL)	73/03 (82/12)	77/03 (84/12)	88/09
60.	Captive Power Plant Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL)	78/09 (82/12) (88/02)	83/12 (84/05) (88/06)	88/06
61.	Captive Power Plant Durgapur Steel Plant (SAIL)	78/09 (81/10) (87/08)	83/06	88/03
62.	Captive Power Plant Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL)	81/06	85/06	88/03
63.	Rourkela Silicon Steel Project (SAIL)	77/11 (82/12) (86/08)	81/03 (83/03) (83/03)	88/03
64.	Vizag Steel Project (RINL)	79/06 (82/07)	87/12 (91/07)	90/06
Railways				
65.	Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi (ELECTRIFICATION)	81/07 (84/04)	88/12	88/12
66.	Vijayawada-Kazipet-Balharshah (-do-)	81/04 (84/04)	88/12	89/03
67.	Jogighopa Gauhati (NEW LINE)	84/03	94/03	94/03
68.	Koraput-Rayagada (NEW LINE)	82/03 (86/06)	87/03 (9 /03)	91/03
69.	Kota Chittorgarh-Neemach (NEW LINE)	81/03	90/03	90/03
70.	Rail Coach Factory PH-I, Kapurthala	85/08 (87/12)	88/03	88/03
71.	Calcutta Metro Under Ground	72/04 (75/12) (86/04)	78/12 (82/12)	90/12
72.	Madras Beach-Luz RTS Line	83/05	93/06	93/06
73.	Mankhurd/Belapur Line Extension	86/02	90/10	90/10
74.	Freight Operation INF. System	84/03	93/12	93/12

1	2	3	4	5
Surface Transport				
75. ACQ Of 3 LR-II Tankers	(SCI)	86/04	91/01	91/01
76. Nhava Sheva Port Project		82/06 (83/09)	87/12 (88/10)	89/02
77. Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway		86/01	91/12	91/12
Atomic Energy				
78. Heavy Water Project, Manuguru		82/09	88/04	89/09
79. Narora Atomic Power Project		74/01 (83/04)	84/12	89/18
80. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project		81/07	91/12	91/12

Refugees in India

8665. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees in different States and Union territories upto February 1988;

(b) the total amount Government have spent on these refugees from 1984 to 1987; and

(c) the steps Government have taken for the rehabilitation of these refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The number of refugees from difference countries in various states is given below :

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Refugees from		
		Sri Lanka (As at the end of Feb. 1988)	Tibet (As at the end of Feb. 1988)	Bangladesh (As on 23.3.1988)
1.	Tamil Nadu	1,10,127	—	—
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	4,817	—
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	14,380	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh	—	12,251	—
5.	Punjab	—	7	—
6.	Haryana	—	10	—
7.	Chandigarh	—	75	—
8.	Delhi	—	895	—
9.	Bihar	—	39	—
10.	West Bengal	—	3,396	—
11.	Sikkim	—	4,967	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5,911	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	183	—
14.	Orissa	—	3,249	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1,798	—
16.	Maharashtra	—	1,023	—
17.	Pondicherry	—	78	—
18.	Karnataka	—	26,833	—
19.	Tripura	—	—	45,379
Total		1,10,127	79,912	45,379

The figures mentioned above do not include repatriates from Sri Lanka or other countries like Burma, Mozambique, Zaire, Uganda, Vietnam, as the information asked for pertains to refugees only.

2. The figures for displaced persons from former West and East Pakistan who had migrated to India and were settled with Govt. assistance, or have settled on their own, are also not included for the reason that they are to be taken to have merged in the mainstream of national life and are no longer refugees.

(b) The expenditure incurred on these refugees during the year 1984-85 to 1986-87 is as follows :

	<i>Expenditure in lakhs of Rupees</i>
Sri Lanka refugees	10,42.84
Bangladesh refugees	3,18.23
Tibetan refugees	68.53

(c) Neither any rehabilitation assistance has been granted nor is any proposed to be granted to the Sri Lankan refugees, as they are not Indian citizens and are to be sent back to Sri Lanka.

The Tribal refugees from Bangladesh, staying in Tripura, are also to be returned

to that country and the question for their return is being pursued with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels.

As regards Tibetan Refugees, about 33,300 have been resettled with Government assistance in agriculture and handicraft schemes in various states. Apart from this, about 24,200 Tibetan refugees have resettled on their own in petty trades and employment. About 2,950 Tibetan refugees are in the process of resettlement. About 14,000 Tibetan refugees are still stated to be in need of assistance. The State Governments have already been requested to formulate suitable schemes for their viable resettlement.

Revenue from Atomic Power Plants

8666. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total revenue earned by Atomic Power Stations during 1986-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The total revenue earned by Atomic Power Stations from power during the financial years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is Rs. 191.10 crores and Rs. 206.29 crores respectively.

**Funds to States for Anti Poverty
Programmes**

8667. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the funds allotted to each State/Union Territory for implementing various anti poverty programmes during the last three years, year-wise, programme-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-**

**TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI
BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :** Total funds allocated to each State/Union Territory for implementing major anti-poverty programmes viz : Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Land-less Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the last three Years (1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88) are given below in the statement.

Statement

Allocation of funds under major Anti-Poverty Programmes

	I.R.D.P.			N.R.E.P.			R.L.E.G.P.		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Andhra Pradesh	2666.33	3739.77	4347.71	5284.00	5914.90	4119.70	5191.00	6506.86	6232.32
2. Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	367.15	384.00	42.00	64.12	36.06	47.80	70.86	54.06
3. Assam	1377.20	1256.59	1365.16	1158.75	2141.92	1371.82	1250.75	1363.48	1305.87
4. Bihar	5248.41	7097.72	8410.68	7621.25	3590.02	9523.67	8222.25	9205.16	8966.39
5. Gujarat	1597.10	1979.67	2123.03	1723.00	1983.20	2263.72	1873.60	2126.80	2150.72
6. Haryana	441.25	691.18	673.45	455.75	560.60	637.84	502.95	600.80	608.84
7. Himachal Pradesh	310.63	437.76	385.76	321.00	371.48	410.38	346.60	420.00	403.38
8. J & K	549.77	702.03	606.14	396.25	457.92	506.18	422.45	510.90	489.18
9. Karnataka	1726.56	2173.82	2593.47	2514.00	2853.98	3153.00	2710.40	3144.48	3012.00
10. Kerala	1341.32	1477.97	1635.49	2467.25	2332.37	2214.00	2648.65	2561.08	2450.80
11. Madhya Pradesh	3762.82	5073.61	5851.95	3501.00	5065.29	5620.73	4236.80	5430.71	5410.86
12. Maharashtra	3057.85	3699.47	4424.25	4251.25	4806.05	4421.20	4572.25	4292.50	4160.20
13. Manipur	126.41	154.83	129.14	58.25	69.42	74.50	55.20	76.90	74.50
14. Meghalaya	170.92	208.17	192.96	79.25	96.46	104.46	71.60	101.12	97.46
15. Mizoram	89.28	180.68	160.00	42.00	64.12	34.06	47.60	245.86	54.06
16. Nagaland	100.29	263.27	168.00	56.25	77.09	82.54	59.65	83.57	80.54
17. Orissa	2496.40	2972.04	3244.50	2412.50	2728.16	3013.13	2579.50	3001.74	2874.13
18. Punjab	531.16	795.36	728.95	736.25	597.15	681.00	818.25	639.88	649.00
19. Rajasthan	1587.63	2523.54	2879.15	1280.00	2337.35	2664.95	1395.80	2523.00	2558.95
20. Sikkim	20.07	86.13	32.00	42.00	48.73	53.69	46.80	55.80	52.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	2776.85	3793.53	4233.50	4772.00	4876.91	5387.27	5110.80	5359.80	5133.27
22.	Tripura	165.76	146.75	153.12	177.50	204.60	223.68	190.30	228.68	217.69
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6827.25	10027.66	11651.58	9130.25	10622.15	12225.36	9809.25	11383.10	11634.20
24.	West Bengal	3403.28	4001.01	4725.10	4130.00	4537.85	5242.08	4452.60	4867.10	4938.28
25.	A & N Islands	22.32	45.15	40.00	42.00	64.12	66.46	47.80	70.86	66.46
26.	Chandigarh	4.46	60.73	0.75	12.25	15.70	20.06	12.85	16.60	18.06
27.	D & N Haveli	4.46	23.79	8.00	21.00	32.06	33.69	23.80	35.80	33.69
28.	Delhi	22.32	100.58	40.00	19.00	26.05	32.09	23.80	41.50	42.09
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	53.56	193.36	96.00	45.75	75.67	76.90	58.75	97.30	91.90
30.	Lakshadweep	22.32	30.49	21.25	12.25	17.03	20.00	12.85	18.14	19.96
31.	Pondicherry	17.86	76.75	32.00	42.00	64.12	66.46	47.80	70.86	66.46

National Federation of the Blinds

8668. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar organised by the National Federation of the blinds was held in Delhi in last week of February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken and resolutions passed by the Federation;

(c) whether it was urged that Government should introduce a comprehensive legislation for the disabled ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether initial work has been started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions taken and resolutions passed by the Federation have not been received.

(c) and (d). According to press reports, the seminar has recommended enactment of a comprehensive legislation for the disabled. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Baharul Islam, MP has already been set up to consider the question of legislation for the disabled.

Selection of sites for Ocean Development in A & N Islands

8669. SHRI P M SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to select sites for ocean development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details about the sites as well as the proposed development;

(c) whether similar ocean development has been proposed in Lakshadweep Islands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The decision has not yet been taken about the site. A team of experts recently visited Port Blair and has identified some possible locations in Andaman for the establishment of a marine aquarium.

(c) and (d). The same team of experts has visited Lakshadweep recently to study the plan of expansion of the existing aquarium and for setting up a new one. The report of this team is awaited.

Offices of DOE in different regions

8670. SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up offices of the Department of Electronics in different regions of the country ;

(b) if so, where the proposed offices will be set up and when; and

(c) whether Bangalore will also get one such Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Initially, it is proposed to set up offices in seven centres; Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Cochin and Bangalore.

Communities of Karnataka in SC/ST list

8671. SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had recommended ten communities with

their synonyms for the approval of the Government under Scheduled Tribes list;

(b) if so, whether Meda is also one of the communities recommended by Government of Karnataka for being included in Scheduled Tribes list; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to include the above synonyms in Scheduled Tribe list ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAN) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the State Government of Karnataka received in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government's decision thereon can not be disclosed at this stage.

Judges on Inquiry Commissions

8672. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts who have been assigned to sit on Inquiry Commissions during the last three years;

(b) the details of the inquiry to be conducted by them; and

(c) the reasons for giving assignments for conducting inquiries of public importance retired judges only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservations for SC/ST in Naval Science Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam

8673. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recruitment policy and procedure followed by Naval Science Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether reservation rules are being followed in favour of SC and ST candidates as per 100 and 40 point rosters;

(c) the number of persons recruited in various grades in this Laboratory during the last three years and the number of SC and ST among them;

(d) the number of representations received by the Laboratory against non-implementation of reservation rules during the last three years and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the number of reserved posts dereserved during the last three years and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) All the Statutory Rules and other instructions issued by the Government of India, from time to time for recruitment are followed by all the DRDO Laboratories including Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam. All Laboratories are authorised to recruit only Gp. 'C' and 'D' staff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Group 'C'

	Year	Total	SC	ST
(a)	1985	6	—	1
(b)	1986	11	2	1
(c)	1987	23	3	3

Group 'D'

(a)	1985	1	—	—
(b)	1986	2	—	—
(c)	1987	19	7	3

(d) The number of representations received by NSTL during the last three years are five. A team from the Commissioner for SC and ST had visited NSTL in April 87. The team had studied in detail the working of service safeguards provided for SC and

ST in NSTL. No Serious irregularities have been pointed out by the team.

(e) No direct recruitment vacancies were dereserved during the last three years.

Promotions for SC/STs in Foreman grade in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam

8674. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Foreman and Senior Foreman in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam as on 31 March, 1988 and the number of SC and ST among them;

(b) whether reservation in promotions is being given to SC/ST candidates and if so, what relaxations are given to these candidates in promotions;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Foreman and Senior Foreman superseded by their juniors in promotions during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether representations against non-implementation of reservation policy in promotions were received by Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam during the last three years and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :

(a)

	Senior Foreman	Foreman
Total Number	95	161
SC	7	22
ST	3	2

(b) Yes, Sir. In promotions based on Departmental qualifying competitive examinations, relaxed standard are adopted for SC/STs candidates. In promotions on selection basis, separate select lists are drawn up for SC/STs.

(c) Nil.

(d) Yes, Sir. The representations received regarding non-implementation of reservation policy in promotions were duly considered and disposed of in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Complaints of discrimination against SC/ST employees in Vizag Naval Dockyard

8675. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of representations received by the Naval Dockyard and HQ Eastern Naval Command against the caste atrocities, discrimination and harassment of SC and ST employees working in Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam during the last three years;

(b) the details of the action taken on these representations; and

(c) the average time taken for the redressal of such grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). 25 representations, most of which related to transfers, recruitment and promotions, were promptly examined and, wherever necessary, remedial action was taken for redressal of grievances.

(c) About one month in each case.

Pending cases of Government servants with CVC

8676. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of Government servants are pending with Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes Sir, there has been an increase in the total number of cases received in the Central Vigilance Commission for advice from 1983 onwards. It was 2044 in 1983, 2600 in 1984 and 2956 in 1985.

(b) A statement showing the number of cases pending in the Central Vigilance Com-

mission involving Central Government servants and employees of Union Territories as on 31.3.1988 is given below.

(c) Since a very careful and close scrutiny of each case is required to be made, an emphasis has been made on an officer oriented system in the Central Vigilance Commission. In order to expedite the disposal of the cases received, a SIU Work Study was conducted in June-July, 1986. On the recommendations of the SIU, 21 additional posts and (3 CDIs, one Director, one Under Secretary and 2 Section Officers and other office staff) were sanctioned for the expeditious disposal of the pending cases.

Statement

*List of cases pending with the Commission as on 31.3.1988
(Involving Government servants and Employees of
Union Territories Administration)*

S No	Name of the Department to which the case pertains.	Number of cases pending in the Commission	
		For Advice	For Inquiry
1.	2	3	4
1.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	11	36
2.	Ministry of Railway	25	99
3.	Central Board of Excise & Customs	4	34
4.	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development.	1	9
5.	Ministry of Water Resources	1	—
6.	Department of Telecommunications	4	22
7.	Department of Posts	6	54
8.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	1	—
9.	Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation	5	5
10.	Ministry of Supply	42	14
11.	Ministry of Urban Development	37	13
12.	Ministry of Labour	5	15

1	2	3	4
13.	Delhi Administration	28	40
14.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6	5
15.	Department of Education	1	10
16.	Department of Culture	3	—
17.	Andman & Nicobar Administration	2	—
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4
19.	Government of Pondicherry	1	5
20.	Cabinet Secretariat	2	1
21.	Government of Goa	2	7
22.	Chandigarh Administration	1	—
23.	C.P.W.D.	1	4
24.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	1	7
25.	Department of Food	1	—
26.	Ministry of Home Affairs (including CRPF)	3	10
27.	Department of Personnel & Training	2	—
28.	Ministry of Defence	1	30
29.	Ministry of Commerce	1	9
30.	Department of Atomic Energy	—	2
31.	Department of Coal	—	1
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	—	2
33.	Ministry of Surface Transport	—	6
34.	Department of Space	—	2
35.	Department of Mines	—	9
36.	Ministry of Law	—	1
37.	Mizoram	—	2
38.	Department of Industrial Development	—	3
39.	Ministry of Communications	—	1
40.	Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife.	—	2
41.	Department of Company Affairs	—	1
42.	Ministry of Textiles	—	1
Total		199	466

Vacant posts in Senior Grades of Group 'A'

8677. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts in senior grades of 'A' Group level remained vacant for long periods in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions during the year 1987 category-wise, like Under Secretary and above;

(b) the reasons for these posts having remained vacant and the duration for which each post was vacant;

(c) whether any advance planning was done by Government prior to falling of these posts vacant due to reversion/retirements of the incumbents of these posts; if so, the reasons for allowing posts remaining unfilled for long periods; and

(d) whether some officers in the said senior Grades were kept on duty but without work in the Department during 1987; if so, how their non-posting reconcile with the vacancy position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The posts remained vacant on account of transfer/promotion/reversion/retirement of the incumbents of the posts. The duration for which these posts remained vacant has been given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. These posts remained vacant for the reasons :

- (1) Selection of suitable officers to man the vacant posts was in process;
- (2) the selected officers took considerable time in joining the respective assignments.

(d) One Deputy Secretary was kept on compulsory waiting during 1987 in public interest pending his placement in another Ministry/Department.

Statement

S. No.	Designation of the post	No. of posts (s) which remained vacant for more than a month.	Duration of vacancy
1.	Addl. Secy.	1	About 2 months.
2.	Director/Deputy Secretary.	10	Remained vacant for varying periods ranging from two months to 7 months.
3.	Under Secretary	6	Remained vacant for varying periods ranging from one month to 1 year. One post remained vacant for about one year and one vacant post of Under Secretary has been held in abeyance

[Translation]

Electricity Connection for disabled

8678. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have been giving concession in electricity connection and many other facilities to the disabled ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give such concessions to other disabled persons also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). According to information available, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has a provision to give free electricity upto 75 units per month for domestic consumption of light and power to disabled ex-servicemen. DESU has informed that it is not possible for them to provide free electricity to all physically disabled persons due to financial constraints. No such information is available from other State Electricity Boards.

[English]

Diversification Programme of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

8679. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has identified new areas under its diversification programmes;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement those diversification plans; and

(c) the steps taken by B.E.L. for their productivity improvement through optimum utilisation of investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Among the new areas identified for diversification, the important ones are :

Satellite communication networks, simulators, automatic test equipments, optical fibre communication systems, multi-channel radio relays, digital microwave communication systems and computer peripherals.

(b) Some of the products are being developed inhouse, while others are being taken up with technical collaboration, for which licence agreements have been concluded. In some cases, proposals for technology transfer are under negotiation.

(c) Under the productivity improvement programme, steps have been taken to modernise production facilities, upgrade the skills of the work force through training, and to expand quality circle activity to cover more employees. Long-term targets have been set for various performance parameters. These are being monitored constantly.

Welfare of Blinds

8681. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blind persons covered under various Government sponsored welfare voluntary programmes; and

(b) whether the facilities given to them are adequate if not, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). Two schemes for welfare of disabled persons are implemented by Ministry of Welfare through voluntary organisations, namely :

(i) Assistance to organisation for the disabled persons; and

- (ii) Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances. The number of blind persons benefited under these schemes during 1986-87 are as follows :

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled persons. | 3025 |
| (2) Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances. | 866 |

Some of the State Governments have also their own programmes under which voluntary organisations are given grant-in-aid.

The facilities given to disabled including blind persons depend on the availability of resources.

Unemployed in Kerala

8682. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of unemployed persons in Kerala in the beginning of the annual plan 1988-89;

(b) the estimated number of additional job opportunities likely to be generated under the current annual plan; and

(c) the major projects under the Centre and State sectors which are to provide additional job opportunities in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) : The last quinquennial survey on Employment and Unemployment was conducted by the NSCO in the 38th Round (January December, 1983); as such, the information for 1988-89 is not available.

(c) Besides the sectoral programmes included in the Seventh Plan, the major

employment schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). There is also the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

Orders placed on BEML for Heavy Duty Trucks

8683. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have placed orders on Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) to build most modern heavy duty trucks for towing army tanks;

(b) if so, whether BEML has begun production; and

(c) whether the supply of modern heavy duty trucks for towing army tanks has been made by BEML ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An order was placed on BEML for the supply of 83 Nos. BEML-Tatra trucks. The order has been fulfilled.

Inclusion in the List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

8684. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of social groups which have submitted memoranda expressing their desire to be included in the list of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes with their approximate population either in the State concerned or in the country as a whole; and

(b) when the formal decision regarding their inclusion or otherwise is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE : (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The name of social groups who have represented recently expressing their desire to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes is given in the statement given below. The population figures of these communities is not available since census enumeration is

done only in respect of those communities which have been included in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The above representations are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(1) of the Constitution.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Social Organisation	Name of the community proposed for inclusion in the list of	
		SCHEDULED CASTES	SCHEDULED TRIBES
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Gujarat Rajya Dhobi Sangh	Dhobi	—
2.	Nayak Mahasabha, Haryana	Heddi, Nayak	—
3.	Nav Kalyan Sabha, Kangra, H.P.	Heddi	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh Labana Hitkari Sabha	Labana	—
5.	St. Joseph's Cathedral Catholic Association, Kerala	S.C. Christian	—
6.	Wynad Chetty Service Society, Kerala	Kuruma	—
7.	Kerala Thandan Mahasabha	Thandan	—
8.	Kerala Sadhu Jena Paripadana Yogam	Dheevara	—
9.	Kudumi Seva Sangh, Kerala	Kudumi	—
10.	All Meghalaya Bore-Rava Union	—	Borokacharis and Rava
11.	Catholic Association, Nagaland,	S.C. Christian	—
12.	All India Freedom Fighter Samittee, Nagaland	—	Zelianggrong
13.	All India Washermen Federation, West Bengal	Dhobi	—

1.	2.	3.	4.
14.	Hela Samaj, West Bengal	Hela	—
15.	Rajbhar Samaj, Uttar Pradesh	Rajbhar	—
16.	Gujjar Samaj, Uttar Pradesh	—	Gujjar
17.	Delhi Ode Samaj	Ode	—
18.	Navyuvak Berwa Sangh, Delhi	Berwa	—
19.	Akhil Bhartiya Nayak Mahasangh, Delhi	Nayak	—
20.	Akhil Bhartiya Nuniya Mahasangh, Delhi	Nuniya	—
21.	Akhil Bhartiya Dusadh Uthan Samiti, Delhi	Dusadh	—
22.	Gowari Samaj Samiti, Nagpur	—	Gowari
23.	Lodhi Kshatriya Sanstha, Nagpur	—	Lodi, Lodha
24.	Republican Party of Dalit Elevation, Pune	Buddhist	—
25.	Manipue Thandou National Council	—	Kuki
26.	Chougthu Tribe Recognition Committee, Manipur	—	Chongthu
27.	Koren Historical Research Committee, Manipur	—	Koren
28.	Akhil Bhartiya Gond Mahasabha, U.P.	—	Gond
29.	Bharatiya Bind Samaj, U.P.	Bind	—
30.	Akhil Bharatiya Aheriya Mahasabha, U.P.	Aheriya	—
31.	Tamil Nadu Paravtharajakula Sangam	—	Fisherman
32.	Narikoravan Sangam, Tamil Nadu	—	Narikoravan
33.	Tamil Nadu Tribal Federation	—	Vettaikaran
34.	Social Progressive Union, Anna Distt.	Pulayan	—
35.	Muruthvar community Federation, Tamil Nadu	Muruthvar	—

1	2	3	4
36.	Tripura, Manipur Apunsa Committee	—	Manipuri
37.	Deshi Tripura Upjati Kalyan	—	Laskar Tripura
38.	Navyuvak Rajak Sabha, M.P.	Dhobi (throughout the State)	—
39.	M P. Panika Samaj Uthan Samiti	Panika	
40.	Andhra Pradesh Vaddi Jana Seva Sangh	—	Vaddi/Odi
41.	Akhil Rajasthan Dumkai Jati Sudhar Sabha	Ode	—
42.	Sadh Yuvak Sanghthan, Rajasthan	Sadh	—
43.	Akhil Bharatiya Kandra Samaj, Rajasthan	Kandra	—
44.	Dhanuk Samaj, Rajasthan	Dhanuk	—
45.	Koda Sakan, Orissa	Koda	—
46.	Limboo Society, Sikkim	—	Limboo
47.	Tamangs Society, Sikkim	—	Tamangs
48.	All India Tamangs Society, Darjeeling	—	Tamangs
49.	Adivasi Council. Assam		Tea Garden Labourers
50.	Adivasi Kurumi Samaj, Bihar	Kurumi	—
51.	Tharo Kalyan Saba Sabha, Bihar	—	Tharo
52.	Bihar Tantiya, Tatwe, Sabha	Tanti, Tatwe and Khatwe	—
53.	Bihar Pasochmi Banga Deshwali Majhi Samaj	Deshwali Majhi	—
54.	Kautiya Samaj Sangh, Bihar		Rautiya and Puran
55.	All India Catholic Association, Karnataka	Sch. Castes Christians	—
56.	Bhovi Samaj Seva Sangh, Karnataka,	—	Bhovi

1	2	3	4
57.	Kanikan Samaj Seva Sangh, Karnataka	Kannikar	—
58.	Siddi Development Association, Karnataka	—	Siddi
59.	President, Karnataka State Girijan Nayaka, Naikda Sangh, Bangalore	—	Synonyms of Nayaka, Nayakda etc.
60.	Dhangar, Dhangad Samaj, Maharashtra.	—	Dhangar, Dhangad

**Amount to Kerala for 20-Point
Programme**

8685. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-
THAMAN : Will the Minister of PLANN-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds allocated to
Kerala for the implementation of 20-Point
Programme in the State during the last three
years, year-wise and programme-wise; and

(b) the amount spent by the State
Government during this period, year-wise
and point-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and
(b). The amount of funds allocated in the
State Plan of Kerala for the 20 Point
Programme and the amount spent by the
State Government during the last three
years (i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88)
programme wise are given in statement
below

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Point No.	Items	1985-86		1986-87	
		Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1A	Irrigation	63.0	6.58	60.00	61.92
3A	IRDP	675	671	813	1196
3B	NREP	1045	904	940	1085
4.	Land Reforms	150	475	12	12
7.	SC/ST welfare	415	376	450	469
8.	Rural Water Supply	1511	1637	1000	1347
9.	House sites/construction Assistance	200	148	149	180
10.	Slum Improvement	—50	50	—35	—20

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Power	6330	5833	7681	6460
12A	Afforestation	1064	924	1265	1230
14.	Rural Health Care (MNP)	500	256	525	215
15.	Nutrition	538	497	1333	1380
16.	Elementary/Adult Education	449	313	160	226
17.	Public Distribution System	10	10	15	15
18.	Village and Small Industries	913	898	953	1151
	TOTAL	20200	19440	21331	21178

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Point No.	Items	1987-88	
		Outlay	Anti. Exp.
1.	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>		
	IRDP	779	783
	NREP	906	911
	CD and Panchayati	252	253
	Village and Small Industries	1060	989
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	—	—
3.	Better use of Irrigation	6800	6260
4.	Bigger Harvests	3594	273 L
5.	Land Reforms	20	7
7.	Safe Drinking Water	2075	3586
8.	Health for All	474	347
9.	Two Child Norm —Nutrition	1500	1500
10.	Education	1393	1009
11.	Justice to SC/STs	475	399
13.	Opportunities for Youth	198	298
14.	Housing for the People	180	175
15.	Improvement of Slums	50	35
16.	Forestry	1600	1370
17.	Protection of Environment	80	79
18.	Concern for Consumer	15	15
19.	Energy for villages	—	—
	TOTAL :	21451	20789

**Upliftment of Kutia Kandha Tribes
of Orissa**

8686. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Kutia Kandha Tribes are living in Belghar area in Phulabani district, Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have introduced any Central scheme for the upliftment of Kutia Kandha Tribes;

(c) how many people of that tribe have been raised above the poverty line so far; and

(d) the other steps taken for the upliftment of that tribe ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SUMATI ORAON) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Micro-Project named 'Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar has been established and Special Central Assistance is released to the State Government for the purpose.

(c) and (d). All the Kutia Kondh families in the Micro Project area have been assisted economically by 31st March, 1988. Government of Orissa have sponsored a study to assess the number of families which have crossed the poverty line. In addition, a road work estimated at Rs. 4.80 lakhs in this Micro Project area has been sanctioned in 1987-88 and funds released. Facilities of drinking water, education and health are also being provided.

**Officers of External Affairs
Ministry working in ICCR**

8687. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of his ministry working in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) whether they have been appointed in accordance with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations Service Rules ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a)
Six.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs deputed officers at the level of Under Secretary and above to work in the Council keeping in view the need for personnel having experience of dealing with foreign countries. This practice has been prevailing since 1970 when the Governing Body of the Council had sought officers of the Ministry of External Affairs on grounds of their experience of diplomatic work who were to be posted to ICCR while continuing to be borne on the strength of Ministry of External Affairs.

**Bomb explosion near Kodaikanal TV
relay centre**

8688. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been ordered into the explosion of a powerful bomb near the Kodaikanal TV relay centre complex on the 11th April, 1988 resulting in the killing of one person and another being seriously injured;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State CID is investigating this incident and inquiries are in progress.

(c) Necessary precautions to safeguard the vital installations have been taken by the State Government.

Counting of past service for seniority of municipal employees

8689. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 August, 1-85 to Unstarred Question No. 3552 regarding counting of past service for seniority of municipal employees and state :

(a) the names of Junior Engineers adversely affected in their seniority as a result of decision of the Corporation to give benefit to some Junior Engineers of their past services towards their promotion which is admitted by Government to be in contravention of the laws and rules in this regard;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to restore the seniority of those Junior Engineers who have been adversely affected by the said violation of the law and the rules; and

(c) if so, whether any orders have been issued to that effect by Government; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). M.C.D. had misinterpreted and erroneously applied provisions of the rules and granted benefit of past services for seniority purposes to some of their Junior Engineers. They were directed to strictly comply with the provisions of the rules in future. It was decided that past cases where such benefit had been granted, were not to be reopened as it would administratively not be possible to set them right at that belated stage.

Statement

List of the Junior Engineers who were affected as a result of such grant of Seniority

1. S. Shri P. C. Jain
2. „ Ramesh Chand Gupta
3. „ L. C. Bawa
4. „ R.A. Gupta
5. „ K P. Nagpal
6. „ P.M. Jain
7. „ Sharanjit Singh
8. „ Kapoor Chand
9. „ Sohan Lal Sharma
10. „ R.G. Kaushik
11. „ Som Dutt Talwar
12. „ Dharam Singh Bansal
13. „ Ram Kishore
14. „ K.P. Ramrikhyani
15. „ Gopal Krishan
16. „ Rajinder Kumar Sharma.
17. „ J K. Jain
18. „ V.P. Jindal
19. „ Suraj Bhan Sharma
20. „ K.K. Gopal
21. „ Hari Shanker Sharma
22. „ Bhoop Singh Malik
23. „ K.C. Gupta
24. „ R.P. Garg
25. „ Chander Prakash
26. „ M.L. Malhotra
27. „ M.M. Sharma
28. „ Rama Nand Gupta
29. „ M.L. Nayyar
30. „ M.S. Gothwal
31. „ Ahmed Sayeed
32. „ I.T. Tehliyani
33. „ K.C. Singhal
34. „ M.L.H. Peshwani
35. „ Shivji Ram Goel
36. „ K.L. Sapra
37. „ M.M. Radhwani
38. „ Ram Niwas Gupta

39. „ M.P. Aggarwal
40. „ Jagdish Kumar
41. „ S.C. Gautam
42. „ G.K. Arora
43. „ Om Parkash Gupta
44. „ H.C. Sharma
45. „ M.C. Tayal
46. „ Ghanshyam Pathak
47. „ T.C. Mittal
48. „ O.P. Jangid
49. „ Iqbal Singh
50. „ B.K. Bhatnagar
51. „ Chunni Lal
52. „ S.C. Bindra
53. „ J.S. Khokhar
54. „ Bharat Bhushan
55. „ Bhupinder Singh
56. „ Sunder Lal Gupta
57. „ R.C. Mahajan
58. „ I.M. Goswami
59. „ S.K. Dass Gupta
60. „ Dharam Singh Rana
61. „ R.N. Mittal
62. „ S.C. Aggarwal
63. „ Shri Niwas Gupta
64. „ Shobha Ram Laul
65. „ D.B. Wadhwa
66. „ R.K. Garg
67. „ Chaman Lal
68. „ Ram Pal Singh
69. „ Shri Chand Singhal
70. „ Rajender Nath
71. „ V.P. Bhatnagar
72. „ S.S. Jolly
73. „ D.K. Jolly

74. „ M.L. Malhotra
75. „ R.L. Jain
76. „ Ram Prakash
77. „ H.L. Mandiratta
78. „ B.S. Sethi
79. „ B.S. Chauhan
80. „ Balraj Verma
81. „ Navneet Kumar
82. „ K.K. Chug
83. „ B.B.L. Garg
84. „ P.C. Bajaj
85. „ R.K. Kapoor
86. „ V.K. Puri
87. „ K.C. Kumar
88. „ Raj Kumar Vallecha
89. „ Kishori Lal
90. „ R.K. Kaushik
91. „ K.L. Gupta
92. „ Mukut Lal Mittal

**Outlay for flood drought relief
programme**

8690. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved additional outlays for various irrigation schemes to different States under flood and drought relief programme; and

(b) if so, the amount of additional outlay approved for irrigation schemes under aforesaid programme, the State-wise details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH
ENGTI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

*Additional outlay for Irrigation Project
approved by Planning Commission
for 1987-88*

State	Addl. Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	22
Gujarat	30
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	1.10
Jammu and Kashmir	6 40
Karnataka	25.00
Kerala	5.50
Madhya Pradesh	27.00
Maharashtra	26.00
Nagaland	0.50
Orissa	22.00
Rajasthan	37 50
Tamil Nadu	3.00
Uttar Pradesh	28.00
	236 00

Missing IAF pilots in 1971 war

8691. DR. B L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAF pilots and other armed forces personnel still "missing in action" during the 1971 war with Pakistan;

(b) whether some of them are languishing in Pakistani Jails;

(c) If so, the steps taken for their repatriation; and

(d) what other 'missing links' have been found as a result of the discovery from the

study of various books like "Battle for Pakistan" brought out by Pakistani and British authors which gave clue to the heroic deeds of late Sq. Leader Ajjamada Boyappa Devayya of the I.A.F. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). 43 missing Indian Defence personnel are believed to be in Pakistani Jails since 1971.

(c) Efforts are being continuously made for their repatriation to India.

(d) Apart from the case of late Sq. Ldr. A.B. Devayya, no other similar case has come to the notice of the Government.

Technology transfer from Soviet Union

8692. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to step up technology transfer in the field of defence to India;

(b) if so, the details of agreement reached between the two countries in this regard;

(c) the extent to which the requirements of all three wings of defence are covered particularly in the field of jet training; and

(d) when such technology transfer is expected to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). The transfer of technology in the field of defence under Indo-USSR Defence Cooperation is an ongoing process and covers all the three Services. Discussions have also taken place on the subject of jet training. However, it will not be in the interest of national security to disclose the details of the discussions.

**Implementation of Prime Minister's
15-Point Programme by Assam**

8693. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the State Government of Assam in implementing Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take for implementation of 15-Point Programme of Prime Minister in Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c) . The progress of the implementation of Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities is being monitored through quarterly reports received from the State Government. In pursuance of this Programme, the State Government has adopted the Central guidelines for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of communal riots. Action has also been taken by the State Government to make the selection committees for recruitment representative, as far as possible. A Monitoring Cell and a Research Unit are now functioning in the State. Assam Minorities Development Board has also been set up to look into minorities grievances at State level.

Import of Parachute cloth

8694. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large quantity of parachute cloth is manufactured in India and also imported into this country;

(b) the countries from where this variety is imported;

(c) the quantity imported during the last three years;

(d) the value of the import; and

(e) the quantity produced in India and its value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL):

(a) to (e). The parachute fabric purchased by Ordnance Factories are of 3 types for manufacture of man dropping and supply dropping parachutes. Fabric for supply dropping parachutes are procured indigenously. Fabric for Man dropping parachutes are imported.

It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Hostels for SC/ST girls in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

8695. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of assistance provided by Union Government for the construction of hostels for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls;

(b) the number of hostels constructed so far in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with this assistance; and

(c) the steps taken for expansion of education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The Central assistance provided by this Ministry for the construction of hostels under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 50 per cent for State Governments and 100 per cent for U.T. Administrations.

(b) The number of hostels constructed under this scheme by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan upto 31.3.1987 is 337 (149 for SCs and 188 for STs) and 36 (14 for SCs and 22 for STs) respectively.

(c) Apart from Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Girls Hostels Pre-Matric Scholarships for the Children of those engaged in unclean occupations, and the Post matric Scholarship scheme of this Ministry, there are schemes like incentives/awards to Panchayats, Blocks etc. for best performance in promotion of girls education, opening of non-formal education centres for girls, etc. in the Department of Education.

Six Nations new proposals for disarmament to UN

8696. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Six Nation Initiative have worked out new proposals for disarmament to be presented in a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has also agreed to address UN General Assembly and place before them the proposal;

(c) if so, what are the new proposals ; and

(d) to what extent they have been agreed upon by almost all the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Prime Minister is expected to address the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-3), scheduled to be held in New York during May 31-June 25, 1987.

(c) At their summit in Stockholm in January this year, the leaders of the Six Nation Initiative decided jointly to propose at SSOD-3 that the UN promote the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system within the United Nations as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace

and security during the process of disarmament as well as in a nuclear weapon-free world. Pursuant to this decision, the proposal will be presented to the Special Session.

(d) The reaction of other countries to the proposal will be known after it is presented at SSOD-3.

Electronics Industry in Kerala

**8697. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA**

REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 4 April, 1988 under the caption "Kerala's Industry in dire straits" wherein it has been stated that a top sided product composition strategy, want to cost effectiveness in production, shyness of private capital to make its entry and the centre's apathy have placed Kerala's electronics industry in dire straits and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps being contemplated by Union Government to save the Kerala's electronics industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has asked the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum for a copy of the report. As soon as this is received, the Government will examine the same and take appropriate action in the matter.

Books and objects of Indian Arts purchased by ICCR

8698. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of books and objects of Indian Arts and the cost of items purchased by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the month of January, February and March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : A total of 10,231 books on subjects like Indian Art and Culture (including Music, Architecture, etc.), Literature History, Religion, Current and International Affairs were purchased. In addition, 769 pieces of Indian Musical Instruments, 916 Audio Cassettes and 209 Long Playing Records on Indian music were also purchased.

The cost of these items was Rs. 11,61,597.54.

Amount spent on addition/alteration of ICCR building

8699. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether additions and alteration have been made in the building of Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following works were done during 1987-88 :

(1) Converting a Varandah into a room for the staff Rs. 14,300/-

(2) Converting garage into a room on the ground floor Rs. 11,500/-

() Converting with transparent roofing with strut support of an open space between the Main Block and the servant quarters Rs 70,000/-

Construction of a temporary store room for storage of packing material stands for Exhibition cell behind the present Art Gallery and linked up with the existing storage space costing Rs. 52,800/- is under progress.

(4) Conversion of an open space Varandah behind the cash Section on terrace floor into room Rs. 14,775/-

Russian battle tanks for India

8700. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's new battle tank T-72 MI designed by the Russians and indigenously assembled in India was handed over to the Indian armed forces;

(b) if so, whether this battle tank is different and better than the earlier one;

(c) the total expenditure involved in the manufacture of the tank;

(d) the estimated annual production of the tanks; and

(e) the extent to which the armed forces have been strengthened by the addition of these tanks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV-RAJ V PATIL) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(e) The T-72M1 tank has greater armour protection and survivability.

Findings of C.B.I. raid on NDMC Administrator's Office

8701. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given on 24 February, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 258 regarding CBI raid on NDMC Administrator's office and state :

(a) whether the findings of the CBI into the investigation against the NDMC Administrator has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or contemplated thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the investigations would be concluded; and

(d) whether the investigations have brought to light the involvement of other senior officers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Investigation is a long drawn process necessitating observation of legal formalities in collection of evidence and also involves scrutiny of a large number of documents, examination of various officials, shifting and assimilation of evidence. As such, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the investigation would be completed. Involvement of other officials will be known only after conclusion of the investigation.

Rajbhar Caste in Scheduled Cast list

8702. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the category under which the Rajbhar caste has been placed;

(b) whether Government propose to place this caste in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Rajbhar Caste at present is neither included in the list of Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). Any modification in the lists of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe can be made only by an Act of Parliament in view of the provision made under Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution. No further details can be disclosed at this stage.

[English]

Grants to voluntary organisations

8703. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various schemes for voluntary organisations under his Ministry;

(b) the names of various voluntary organisations which obtained grants under the schemes and details of grants sanctioned during the last three years; and

(c) the basis on which the grants were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs gives grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations under NIC Scheme for undertaking activities in the cause of national integration. Terms and conditions for grant of assistance to voluntary organisations for activities in the cause of national integration and the statements of grant-in-aid sanctioned to various organisations during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below.

Statement

Terms and conditions for grant of assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Institutions/Universities and other Educational Institutions for Activities in the cause of National Integration

I. Definition of a Voluntary Organisation

For the purpose of this programme a 'Voluntary Organisation' is :

- (a) A Society registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860); or
- (b) A public trust registered under any Act for the time being in force; or
- (c) A non-official body which is engaged in the organisation and development of social welfare programme and is registered under an appropriate Act.

II. Type of Institution/Organisation Eligible for Assistance

The agencies shall satisfy the following criteria to become eligible for grants :

- (a) It should be registered under an appropriate Act, or be a regularly constituted branch of registered welfare organisation (mere affiliation to be registered body or recognition by the Central/State Government will not suffice for this purpose);
- (b) it should have a properly constituted Managing committee with its powers, duties and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in written constitution;
- (c) the aims and objects of the voluntary or welfare organisations should be relatable to the objectives of the National Integration Council;
- (d) an organisation/institution managed by a State Government or local body or established under an Act of State Legislature or by a Resolu-

tion of a State Government, or financed mainly from Government or local body funds other than a University or an Educational Institution, shall not be entitled to receive assistance under the programme;

- (e) no grant shall be given to an institution for supplementing per capita grants by the State Government in discharge of a statutory responsibility;
- (f) it is not run for profit to any individual or group of individuals, except co-operative;
- (g) the voluntary organisation is expected to meet at least one-third of the total estimated expenditure of a particular activity/activities;
- (h) it should be an organisation whose accounts are regularly audited either by internal or outside auditors;
- (i) it should be open to all citizens of India without any distinction of religion, race, caste, language or any one of them.

III. Nature of activities Eligible for Grants.

The activities which will be considered eligible for sanction or grants should be such as to promote the cause of national unity and solidarity. In particular, they should be in furtherance of the objectives of the National Integration Council contained in the Declaration adopted by the Council at its meeting held in Srinagar in June, 1968. These activities illustratively may relate to :

- (a) discouraging communal ill will and regional animosities, and weaning the misguided elements from the path of violence;
- (b) active and energetic propagation of the principles, especially of tolerance and harmony, for which this nation stands;

(c) mobilising the constructive forces of the society in the cause of national unity and solidarity and giving them leadership, encouragement and articulation;

(d) devising suitable community or group activities and programmes for fostering fellow-feeling, emphasising the privileges of common citizenship, and in general, raising the quality of national life.

IV. The lines on which the activities may be organised :

The activities mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be organised in any of the following forms :

- (a) Seminars and discussion groups.
- (b) Inter-Community celebration of national days and festivals.
- (c) Cultural shows.
- (d) Inter-regional camps and exchange of visits.
- (e) Publication of material bearing on issues and problems of integration and emphasising the basic national values.
- (f) Citizen committees for the maintenance of communal harmony.
- (g) Undertaking objective investigation or case-studies of local issues or events relevant to maintenance of peace, goodwill and tolerance among citizens.
- (h) Public meeting, exhibitions or group endeavours of a similar description to foster fellow-feeling and to highlight the essential principles of Indian nationalhood and secularism.
- (i) Supplementing the financial resources of an organisation which is

devoted as a whole to the furtherance of communal harmony secularism and national unity.

V. Conditions for Grants :

- (a) The activity for which a grant is sanctioned shall be completed within the time limit specified in the sanction letter.
- (b) The institution/organisation/University should maintain an account with a bank or a post office in the name of the institution and not of an individual whether by name or by designation. The accounts should be operated jointly by two office-bearers.
- (c) The institution/organisation/university must exercise reasonable economy in the implementation of the approved programme.
- (d) The institution/organisation/university shall furnish a certificate to the effect that no grant has been received for the same purpose from any other Central Government Department.
- (e) The institution/organisation/university shall submit to the Ministry of Home Affairs as and when required progress reports or any other relevant information on the implementation of the programme.
- (f) No immoveable property shall be acquired out of the grant made to a voluntary organisation.
- (g) No moveable property exceeding the value of Rs. 1,000/- shall be acquired out of the grant made to a voluntary organisation.

VI. Procedure for Submission of applications :

Each application should be accompanied by the following documents :

- (a) An attested copy of the registration certificate or in case of an institu-

tion which is a regularly constituted branch of a registered welfare organisation, an attested copy of the registration certificate of the parent body and a certificate from that body to the effect that the institution is one of its regularly constituted branches and that it would be responsible for ensuring proper utilisation of the grant.;

- (b) A copy of the constitution and bye-laws of the institution/organisation/university;
- (c) A copy of the constitution of the managing committee with particulars of each member.
- (d) A copy of the previous year's annual report;
- (e) A statement of the full receipts and payments of the institution/organisation/university for the previous three years certified by a chartered accountant or a Government auditor (in case of the institutions where accounts have not been audited, unaudited statement of accounts should be furnished;

VII. Procedure of the Sanction of Grants.

- (a) Every request for a grant should indicate clearly the nature of activity or activities for which grant is sought, the expenditure which that activity or those activities is estimated to involve and the likely contribution of the organisation concerned.
- (b) It shall be essential condition of the sanction of the grant that the grantee organisation shall submit the audited statement of accounts of expenditure incurred out of the sanctioned amount within the period specified in the letter of sanction.
- (c) A grant sanctioned to an organisation shall be utilised only by that organisation for the activity for which the grant was sought. A certificate to this effect shall be furnished by the grantee with the

audited accounts referred to in clause (b). The grant shall not be transferred to another organisation or activity without the prior permission of the sanctioning authority

- (d) Any unspent balance out of the sanctioned grant under this scheme shall be credited to the Government account, in accordance with the instructions that may be given in this regard in the sanction letter.
- (e) No organisation shall be sanctioned grants twice during the same financial year. No request for additional grant shall be entertained on the ground that the original estimate on the basis of which the grant was sought and sanctioned had been exceeded.

List of Organisations sanctioned Grant-in-aid for 1985-86

	Rs.
1. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee New Delhi.	49,000
2. Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra	5,000
3. All India Scheduled Castes Federation, New Delhi	15,000
4. Indian National Integration Board, Hyderabad	32,500
6. Prakasan Institute of Development Studies, Hyderabad	20,000
6. Punjab Association, Madras	15,000
7. Asian Workers Development Institute, Orissa	5,000
8. Indian Institute of Industrial Research, Allahabad	15,000
9. Calcutta University National Integration Council, Calcutta University, Calcutta	24,000
10. Social Work and Research Centre, Rajasthan	30,000
11. Akhil Bharatiya Ekta Parishad, Lucknow, U.P.	15,000

12. Bajali Mahila Samity, Assam	2,500
13. Anjuman-Sair-E-Gul Faroshan, New Delhi	2,500
14. Kendriya Nehru Samarak Parishad, Lucknow, U.P.	12,000
15. Ananda Niketan, West Bengal	15,000
16. Nehru Bal Samity, New Delhi	19,000
17. Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh	90,000
18. Samaj Kalyan Seva Samiti, Birsinghpur (U.P.)	15,000
19. Lok Shakti, Balasore, Orissa	15,000
20. The Chingu Panganba Social Welfare Association Phayeng, Manipur	4,000
21. Dulal Samiti Samsad, West Bengal	3,750
22. Department of Social Work Institute for Social Sciences, Tamil Nadu	3,880
23. Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak, Maharashtra	7,500
24. Andersonpatti Rural Development Association, Tamil Nadu	9,500
25. Karnataka Welfare Society, Karnataka	5,000
26. Yesu Bhavan, Tamil Nadu	5,000
27. Sagar Educational Society, U.P.	15,000
28. Manipur Cultural Integration Conference, Imphal, Manipur	15,000
29. Agro Industrial Consultancy, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	9,000
30. Nabjyoti Yuvak Sangh, Orissa	2,500
31. Cultural Trust, Kupwara, Kashmir	1,980
32. Indian Institute of Youth and Development, Orissa	4,000
33. Dhynaopask Shikshan Mandal, Ravha, College of Arts Commerce and Science, Parbhani, Maharashtra	5,000

34. Peoples Action for People in Need, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	2,200
35. Gauripur Vivekanand Club, Distt. Dhubri (Assam)	4,000
36. Shikshit Yuva Sangh, Purnia, Bihar	4,000
37. Anand Bhawan, Brindabanpur Distt. Howrah (West Bengal)	6,500
38. All India Religious Leaders Association, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	17,500
39. Bharat Scouts and Guides, New Delhi	1,00,00,000

List of Organisations sanctioned
Grant-in-aid for 1986-87

1. Agric—Raj Bhawan, Krishna Nagar, Vellore Tamil Nadu	5,000
2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, New Delhi	40,000
3. Society for Social Upliftment through Rural Action Jagjit Nagar, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh	4,000
4. Prakasan Institute of Development Studies, Hill Colony, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad (A.P.)	15,000
5. Calcutta University National Integration Council Centre, Calcutta University Calcutta (W.B.)	28,000
6. Cultural Trust, Kapwara, Kashmir	5,000
7. Nehru Bal Samiti, South Extn, New Delhi	30,000
8. Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra, U.P.	15,000
9. All India Samajothan Samity, Rohini, Delhi	9,000
10. Bhasha Sangam, 40 Tularam Bagh, Allahabad (U.P.)	15,000

11. People's Action for People in Need, Andheri, Sirmoms (H.P.)	2,500
12. All India Religious Leaders' Association, Ittehad Bhavan, Banjara Hill Rd. Hyderabad (A.P.)	22,000
13. Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan, Panchshil Park, New Delhi	2,500
14. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Kendra Kimin, North Lakhimpur Assam	6,700
15. Sagar Educational Society, Barananki, Lucknow (U.P.)	15,000
16. Indian National Integration Board, Jayanagar Colony Hyderabad (A.P.)	17,500
17. Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Beersinghpur, Sultanpur (U.P.)	15,000
18. Institute for Socialist Education, Secular House Near JNU, New Delhi	35,000
19. Bajali Mahila Samity, Mahila Niwas, Pathsala, Assam	2,500
20. Dulal Samiti Samsad, Khjur-daha, Hooghly, West Bengal	4,700
21. Gandhi Memorial Committee, Chowrighee Rd. Calcutta	4,600
22. All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, Mahavir Enclave New Delhi-110045	80,000
23. Lokanayak Club, Patapu, Cuttack, Orissa	6,500
24. Karnataka Welfare Society, Vasavi Dharmashab Rd. Chikballapur, Karnataka	5,000
25. Kala Jagriti Parivar Kilawari, Bilaspur, M.P.	7,500
26. Dakshin Kalikata Sevasram, 93 and 97 Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta	4,000
27. Gopinath Juba Sangha, Distt. Puri, Orissa	10,000
28. Bajali Pragati Sangha, Path-sala, Assam	3,000

29. Quami Morcha, Race Course, Malakpet, Hyderabad	17,500
30. National Institute Community Health, 981 Villa Col. (Dr.) Nath's, Santrapur, Bhub-neswar, Orissa	3,000
31. Punjab Association, Lajpat Rai Bhavan, Madras	21,500

**List of Organisations sanctioned
Grant-in-aid for 1987-88**

1. Dr. Zakir Hussain Educational Cultural Foundation 2-Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi	15,000
2. Banu Mandir, Khardanalab, Sadhurhat, 24 Parganas, West Bengal	4,000
3. Indian Institute of Youth Development, Berhampur Orissa	4,000
4. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, Ekta Bhavan, Behind South Block, New Delhi	35,000
5. Konarak Shikshan Sangathan, Ganesh Pura, Tri Nagar, Delhi	5,000
6. Sarvodaya Shikshan Mandal, Parseoni, Nagpur, Maharashtra	4,000
7. Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Kothi No 40, Sector 4-B Chandigarh	12,000
8. Quami Ekta Trust, A-199, Pandara Road, New Delhi	15,000
9. Grameen Shiksha Samiti Block J-Jahangir Puri Delhi	13,000
10. Gramreena Yuvajana Vikas Samiti, Gandhi Kshetram Avaningadds, Krishna (A.P.)	15,000
11. Cultural Trust Kupwara Distt. Kashmir	10,000

12. All India Samajothan Samiti, A-3-51/1-LIG Rohini Sector 7, Delhi	28,000
13. Quami Morcha, No. 16-10-1/A/31 Race Course, Malakpet Hyderabad	20,000
14. Dhikhai Jubak Sangha, Lodhechua, Puri, Orissa	10,000
15. Sur Smarak Mandal, E-113, Kamla Ngr. Agra	15,000
16. Calcutta University National Integration Council, Calcutta University, Calcutta-73	28,000
17. Young Indians, 10-D.N. Nagar, Andheri (West) Bombay	30,000
18. Akhil Bhartiya Anushuchit Jati Yuvjan Samaj, Krishana Gali No. 4, Maujpur Delhi	15,000
19. Vasavya Mahila Mandal, Nashthika Kendra, Benz Circle, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	52,500
20. Anjuman Sair-e-Gul-Faroshan, Panchshila Park, Delhi	2,500
21. Indian National Integration Board, Vijay Nagar Colony Hyderabad (A.P.)	27,500
22. Sagar Educational Society, Rasoolpur, Barananki (UP)	15,000
23. Nehru Pathagara, Srirampur, Belsore, Orissa	2,500
24. Bajali Mahila Samity, Mahila Niwas, Jyoti Ngr. Pathsal, Assam	2,500
25. Nehru Bal Samiti, E-63 South Extn, Pt. I New Delhi	16,500
26. The Pragati Sangha, Pathshala, Assam	2,500
27. Diwan Kamta Prashad Memorial Vidyalaya, Rampur (UP)	4,000
28. All India Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee, A-199 Virodhi Committee, A-199 Pandara Rd. New Delhi	45,000
29. Ananda Bhavan, Jagatpur, Brindabanpur, Howrah West Bengal	9,000

30. The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh	50,000
31. Prakasam Institute of Development Studies, Hill Colony, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad (A.P.)	15,000
32. National Institute of Community Health, Santrapur Bhubaneswar, Orissa	8,000
33. Ghormora Model Satra Hills of plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur, Assam	7,500
34. Punjab Association, Lajpat Rai Bhavan, Peters Rd. Royapettah, Madras	21,500
35. Cultural Association, 48-Civil Lines, Bareilly (UP)	8,000
36. Citizens Council, A-20 Capital Commercial Centre	24,000
37. Institute for Socialist Education, Secular House 9/1-Institutional Area, Opp. JNU, New Delhi	35,000
38. All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad RZ-2-A, Mahavir Enclave, New Delhi	24,000

Review of Recruitment Policy by C.S.I.R.

8704. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review its policy of recruitment of retired scientists with a view to give encouragements to younger scientists; and

(b) if not, the reasons for continuing the existing policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Specific schemes already exist to recruit young scientists of outstanding quality and excellence in various national laboratories/institutes. Retired

Scientists are being given extension for a specific period in exceptional cases only.

[*Translation*]

**Counting of service rendered in
Lok Sahayak Sena**

8705. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of service rendered by any person in Lok Sahayak Sena can be counted with the period of service rendered by him in the army;

(b) if so, whether the benefits of the service rendered during this period is given to him in pension, etc. on his retirement from the army; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). As per the terms and conditions of service laid-down, the period of service rendered in the Lok Sahayak Sena (National Volunteer Force) does not count for the purpose of pension/gratuity with any subsequent re-enrolment or re-employment of an individual in regular army in an emergency or otherwise. For this reason, no increased pensionary benefits for the service rendered in the Lok Sahayak Sena are admissible to him on his retirement from the army.

[*English*]

**Concentration of Chinese Army on
Indian Border**

8706. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has in the last few months strengthened and concentrated its army on the Indian border areas;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about the strengthening and concentration of Chinese troops on the Sino-Indian border areas during the last few months.

(c) Government keep a constant watch on all development having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, why don't you make an observation ? They walk out against your Ruling. You don't make any observation. The dignity of the House has to be maintained.

(*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : One minute, if you permit me, Sir. While retreating from the House, the Members have thrown missiles and papers. It was directed at the Chair. But it was deflected and it came this side. You must condemn these increasing instances of showing utter contempt for the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If anybody has done like that, it is most atrocious. It is denigration of the House.

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications Under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (1) G.S.R. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 319/85—Customs dated the 16th October, 1985 so as to raise the basic customs duty on fogging machines for anti-malaria etc. operation imported by municipal authorities, from 15 per cent *ad-valorem* to 25 per cent *ad-valorem* and to extend the validity of the notification upto 30th September, 1988.
- (2) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 230/82—Customs dated the 19th October, 1982 upto 31st March, 1990.
- (3) G.S.R. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 71/87—Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 upto 31st March, 1989.
- (4) G.S.R. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 74/87—Customs dated the 17th March, 1985, 22/87—Customs dated the 20th May, 1987 and 33/88—Customs dated the 1st March 1988 so as to extend the time limit upto the 30th June, 1988 for attaining the norms of fuel-efficiency for the purposes of import duty concessions stipulated under the said notifications.
- (5) G.S.R. 397(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity

of Notification No. 213/85—Customs dated the 1st July, 1985 upto 30th June, 1988.

- (6) G.S.R. 398(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 160/87—Customs dated the 3rd April, 1987 upto 30th June, 1988.
- (7) G.S.R. 399(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 242/86—Customs dated the 11th April, 1986 upto 30th September, 1988.
- (8) G.S.R. 400(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 513/86—Customs dated the 30th December, 1986, upto 30th September, 1988 and reducing basic customs duty from the existing level of 25 per cent *ad-valorem* to Nil for the goods covered by the said Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 401(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt auxiliary duty of customs on goods covered by Notification No. 513/86—Customs dated the 30th December, 1986.
- (10) G.S.R. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to delete a redundant entry in Notification No. 89/88—Customs dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (11) G.S.R. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 514/86—Customs, 515/86—Customs all 516/86—Customs all dated the 30th December, 1986 upto the 30th September, 1988.

(12) G.S.R. 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 127/82—Customs dated the 1st May, 1982 upto 30th September, 1988 and to make certain textual changes.

(13) G.S.R. 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum enlarging the scope of Notification No. 210/82—Customs dated the 10th September, 1982 to cover supplies to Asian Development Bank, United Nations Organisation etc., and extending the validity of the notification upto 31st December, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6004/88]

Post office Recurring Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1988 under subsection (3) of section (15) of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6005/88]

One hundred Twentieth Report of the Law Commission on Manpower Planning in Judiciary—A Blueprint Annual Report of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the One Hundred Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Manpower Planning in Judiciary—A Blueprint.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6006/88]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6007/88]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Electronics Ltd. for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): On behalf of Shri K. R. Narayanan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, for the year 1986-87.

- (2) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments for the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6008/88]

Notification under the All India Services Act, 1951 and Annual Report and statement regarding review on the working of Central Civil Services Sports Control Board for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section (3) of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 365(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1988.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1988.

- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 187 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1982,

- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 188 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1988.

- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulation, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 190 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1988.

- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulation, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 192 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6009/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the

Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6010/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year, 1986-87.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay on laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6011/88]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Fifty-second Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharma-puri) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE*[English]**Sixty-fifth Report and Minutes of the
Sittings*

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports)—Sports Authority of India and Minutes of the Sittings of the committee relating thereto.

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE*[English]**Hundred and Twenty-eighth and Hundred
and Thirty-Second Reports*

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report on Manickgarh Chandur New BG Line and Chitradurg-Rayadurg New MG Line.
- (2) Hundred and Thirty-Second Report on Frauds committed by Extra Departmental Staff.

12.3½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE***[English]**(i) Nineteenth Report*

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

(ii) Minutes of the Sittings

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Nineteenth Report.

12.04 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE*[English]*

Joint Committee to Consolidate and amend the Law Relating to Railways

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Sir, I move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint four members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, S. B. Ramesh Babu, Sukomal Sen and Sharimati Pratibha Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint four members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare,

S. B. Ramesh Babu, Sukomal Sen and Shrimati Pratibha Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12 05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to open a Central School in Sonapat, Haryana,

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sonapat, a district headquarter, is a big industrial centre in Haryana State and very near to Delhi, the capital of the country. About 40 thousand commuters come to Delhi daily. Thousands of Central Government employees reside in Sonapat and work in Delhi. Due to the housing problem in Delhi, these employees are compelled to stay in Sonapat. The population of Sonapat is more than one lakh. Whenever these Central Government employees staying in Sonapat are transferred, it creates a serious problem for their school going children. It is because there is no Central school in Sonapat. I, therefore, request the Government to solve the problem of the residents of Sonapat and open a Central School at the earliest.

- (ii) Need to take steps for revamping sick Textile Mills.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of public sector undertakings in the country are incurring losses and they have become a liability, a problem for the country. The National Textile Corporation occupies the first place

among the public sector undertakings incurring losses. The condition of the mills running under the N.T.C. is deteriorating day by day and they are, gradually, becoming sick. Before taking over the mills, the Government found after examining various aspects that mismanagement was the cause of their sickness. The mills do not get basic facilities like raw materials, power and transport facilities in time, no proper care is taken for maintenance of the machines and there is lack of experts also in these mills. The Government gives financial help on a large scale, but its efforts prove futile because of mismanagement. Despite nationalisation there has been no increase in the production of these mills. As a result thereof, most of the mills are on the verge of closure and the future of the families of lakhs of employees working in these mills appears to be in danger. At the same time, the textile industry in the country is also facing crisis. A number of textile mills in Kanpur have either become sick or are on the verge of becoming sick and it will have adverse effect on the industrial activities of Kanpur and Uttar Pradesh.

12 08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I, therefore, request the Government to let the cotton mills in Kanpur, manufacture controlled cloth as usual, order N.T.C. Mills to produce cotton cloth for Police and Military, and should sell the surplus land under the N.T.C. Mills in Kanpur at market prices. The modernisation of these mills could be taken up with crores of rupees to be accrued from the sale of this surplus land. At the same time radical changes may be affected in the management of these mills in order to avoid sickness. There should be constructive approach with regard to labour-management relations in order to make these mills economically viable. Raw material should be made available to them. Their working condition should be improved to the required extent. A feeling of realising the responsibility may please be inculcated among the workers and the workers should be given due representation in the management,

[English]

(iii) Railway line between Dhule and Amalner in Maharashtra.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few years ago, a survey was conducted by the Railway Ministry for feasibility of starting a new railway line between Dhule and Amalner in Maharashtra. There is an urgent need for sanctioning a railway line between Dhule and Amalner. The distance between Dhule and Amalner is 30 kms. It will benefit not only the people of this area but will also be a source of great convenience to passengers travelling by railway between Ahmedabad—Hyderabad—Trivandrum as trains connecting these places will pass from the proposed Dhule-Amalner railway line. This proposal, if accepted, will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum by 60 kms., and remove heavy burden on the rail track between Bhusaval and Manmad (Bhusaval—Chalisgaon). This is a long standing demand of the people residing at Dhule and Amalner. Hence, I urge upon the Government that in view of the above facts, the criteria of profitability applicable for sanctioning new railway lines should not be strictly followed in the case of proposed Dhule-Amalner line. The Government are requested to sanction this railway line in the next financial year.

(iv) Need to take measures to meet drinking water scarcity in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shah-jahanpur) : The country is facing the severest drought of the century and in these summer months, there is acute shortage of drinking water. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, due to lowering of water level and lack of electricity, most of the towns are facing a very grave situation due to shortage of clean drinking water. In the rural areas, specially weaker sections of society, a grave situation is arising as the wells which provide drinking water have become dry due to lowering of water level. Ponds and rivers have dried up. There is no water for the cattle, a large number of cattle is perishing due to this. Any time an epidemic may break out.

I strongly urge the Government to initiate crash programmes of drilling tube-wells and provide pump sets to provide clean potable drinking water. The ponds etc should be filled up by pump sets or canals to provide drinking water to cattle.

(v) Need to fix the responsibility or non/inclusion of certain drug in the Drug Price Control Order.

DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1987 was announced in August, 1987. The basic idea of the Government behind this order was to have a proper control over prices of drugs, particularly those which are manufactured in monopoly and whose turnover is more than 50 lakhs per year as recommended by Kelkar Committee. Besides these, medicines covered by National Health Programme were also to be controlled. But, the drug Rifampicin and its combination with INH which comes under the prescribed norm for putting in price control schedule is still being sold at very exorbitant prices throughout the country. Prices of Rifampicin have been revised after a considerable delay, but the prices of Rifampicin with INH have still not been revised. As such, millions of poor people are being heavily charged due to this policy of the Ministry.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Industry of get the matter examined by constituting a Parliamentary Committee to fix up some responsibility on account of which prices of these drugs were not included in DPCO and poor people were allowed to be exploited by manufacturers of these drugs.

(vi) Need for allowing construction of buildings for secondary schools under NREP and RLEGP.

SHRI SRI HARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India for taking up works under NREP, only primary school buildings are permitted to be taken up in villages where there is no building of its own under 'Building programme.' The literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh as per 1987 census is

only 29.94 per cent which is less than the national average. Our State has therefore been declared by the Union Government as one of the 9 educationally backward States. The Union Government have also now started a new scheme called 'Operation Black Board' with a view to giving utmost importance to education. The implementation of school buildings programme will help improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless and will result in creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure in the field of education. The improvement in education will naturally provide a solid base for the socio-economic growth of the country. Keeping in view these aspects, Andhra Pradesh Government have proposed the taking up of construction of Secondary School buildings also under NREP and RLEGP and have requested the Union Government to include the construction of secondary school buildings also under the list of works to be taken up under NREP and RLEGP. I, therefore, request the Union Government to expedite a decision in the matter.

- (vii) Need to take steps to improve the production in Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd, Calcutta

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I draw the attention of Government to the disturbing trend in the Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta, a subsidiary of Burn Standard Co Ltd of Bharat Bhauri Udyog Nigam, Calcutta.

The problem facing BBVL is not one of lack of orders for its products nor relating to productivity or labour unrest, but due to inadequate supply of raw material required for its uninterrupted production.

The management instead of taking corrective steps like accepting the suggestions of the Joint Production Committee, implementation of technical collaboration in the field of manufacture of Valve Actuator entered into in 1981 is trying to throw the blame on workers for the present conditions. The management is suffering huge loss of valuable foreign exchange. For the last four years, no expansion or updating of technology has taken place to keep pace with the

current requirements. Coupled with these problems, huge default in paying sales tax has further aggravated the situation.

Moreover, the management is not settling the long pending charter of demands submitted in 1983 by the Union and the memorandum of understanding arrived at in 1984. Withholding of gratuity and non-payment of Provident fund have also created deep resentment among the workers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to settle these issues and take corrective steps to save this public sector unit.

12.15 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1988

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the next item, 12 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1988, but some more time may be available. If the House agrees, we may have 11 hours for general discussion, 1 hour for Clause-by-Clause consideration and 1 hour for Third Reading.

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

The details of the proposals in the Finance Bill have been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum, which has been circulated alongwith the Budget papers. The important features of Budget proposals were also explained in the Budget Speech. I will not, therefore, take up the time of the House by going over the same ground.

I am most grateful to Hon. Members on both sides of the House for their valuable suggestions regarding the provisions of the Finance Bill during the general debate. I also had the good fortune of receiving suggestions from the Economists, Chartered Accountants, Taxation Experts and other knowledgeable persons. Personally, I feel gratified that the overall approach of the Budget and various proposals contained in it have received widespread support. Certain suggestions have also been received for modifications in the original Budget proposals. In response to these, I have decided to make certain amendments in the original Budget proposals.

In respect of Direct Taxes, I propose to make the following amendments :-

Hon. Members will recall that in the Budget, I had provided several incentives for export promotion. In order to give further boost to our export earnings, it has been decided that the new 'tax holiday' provision under Section 10-B for 100 per cent Export-Oriented Units will be made available for the full 5-year period to existing units which have already operated for a few years.

The complete tax exemption introduced through the proposed amendment to Section 80-HHC in respect of export profits was subject to the requirement of minimum tax contained in Section 115-J of the Income-tax Act, as far as corporate assessee are concerned. I propose to remove this restriction by a suitable amendment to Section 115-J. With this amendment, exporters can take full advantage of the 100 per cent tax exemption on export profits.

State Electricity Board and other companies engaged in generation or distribution of electric power will not be subject to the provisions of minimum tax contained in Section 115-J.

Separately, I also propose to reintroduce the Investment Allowance Scheme for selected priority industries in which investment has to be encouraged. This scheme will be available as an option in place of the Investment Deposit Account and the option once exercised by the assessee cannot be changed

for next five assessment years. The rate of investment allowance is proposed to be 20 per cent and the provisions are proposed to be similar to the earlier investment allowance scheme. The list of eligible industries and other details will be announced separately.

I also propose to take certain measures for encouragement of tourism which is a major foreign exchange earner for the country and the tourism industry also provides employment in substantial numbers. It is proposed that the benefits of Section 80 HHC, hitherto available for merchandise exports, will also be extended to hotels and tour operators. This scheme will be operated broadly on the same lines as the prevailing scheme for exporters with one modification in order to ensure that the tax-benefit is substantially re-invested in tourism-related activities like hotels, travel agencies, tour operators, tourist equipment, etc. Fifty per cent of the income attributable to the foreign exchange earnings of hotels, etc., will be allowed as a deduction straightway. For the remaining 50 per cent, the benefit of tax exemption will be available to the extent the income is taken to a reserve for reinvestment in tourism industry. It is also proposed that benefit of Section 80 CC in respect of investment in new equity will also be available for new capital issues of hotel industry and other specified tourism related activities. The details will be announced separately.

It is also proposed to increase the rate of interest subsidy for one, two and three-star hotels to three per cent from the present rate of one per cent.

Necessary legislation to give effect to various new measures announced by me will be introduced shortly.

As Hon. Members are aware, a new Section 44AC was proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act to combat large scale tax evasion by persons doing business of sale of alcoholic liquor, forest produce, etc. Taking into account the difficulties pointed out in several representations received, it is now proposed to amend this Clause in the Finance Bill to provide substantially lower rates for determination of income from the business of trading in these goods.

These rates have now been reduced to 40 per cent in the case of alcoholic liquor, 35 per cent in the case of timber obtained under a lease contract, 15 per cent in the case of timber obtained other than under a lease contract, and 35 per cent in the case of all other forest produce. The proposal to determine the income from business of trading in scrap or waste at a flat rate of 60 per cent of the purchase price is being withdrawn. In view of the varying rates of profits, the rates of tax to be collected at source have also been suitably changed.

The Bill proposed to limit the exemption from wealth tax on investment made in certain public sector bonds to Rs. 5 lakhs. This proposal was made as a measure of rationalisation. Since it is not the intention of the Government to take away the existing benefit in this regard, it is proposed to carry out necessary amendment to provide that the limit for exemption from wealth-tax will apply only in respect of bonds sold by public sector companies on or after 1st June, 1988.

Hon. Members will recall that in my Budget speech, I had announced that some of the provisions incorporated by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, are being reviewed. These include the provisions relating to the partnership firms. Subsequently, my colleague Shri Panja had made an announcement in this House on the 30th March last that the new provisions relating to partnership firms will come into operation from the assessment year 1990-91. Accordingly, provisions have been made in the Bill to secure that both registered and unregistered firms will pay their advance tax during the current financial year at progressive rates. The rates will be the same as the rates in the last year. However, as in the case of other taxpayers, all firms having income exceeding fifty thousand rupees will also be paying surcharge at the rate of five per cent of the tax.

The Bill seeks to provide that the benefit of carry-forward and set-off of past years' business losses shall not be given to a closely-held company in the event of change in the shareholding effecting a change in the voting power by 51 per cent or more. Representations have been received that such a provision is likely to cause hardship in

cases where the change in the shareholding has taken place purely on account of bonafide reasons such as on account of death of a shareholder or gift to relatives and not with an intention of tax avoidance. Since it is not the intention of the Government to deny the carry-forward of loss in such genuine cases, it is proposed to amend this provision to secure that the carry forward and set-off of past years' losses shall not be denied to a closely-held company where a change in the shareholding resulting in a change in voting power to the extent of 51 per cent or more has taken place in the event of death of a shareholder or gift of shares made by a shareholder to his relatives.

The other amendments relating to Direct Taxes are purely of consequential or clarificatory nature and I would not like to take to the time of the House in dealing with them.

I have proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill in the portion relating to Indirect Taxes which are purely of consequential nature or in the nature or in the nature of enabling provisions and do not involve major revenue implications.

The other changes in respect of Indirect Taxes are as follows :

- (1) To ensure availability of wool at reasonable prices to the carpet industry, I am reducing the import duty on raw wool of 36 microns and above from 25 per cent to 5 per cent on hard-woven carpet. The exemption would be subject to imports being made by a canalising agency.
- (2) In my Budget proposals, I had proposed full rebate of excise duty in respect of Tea exported directly from factories. As a further liberalisation of this measure, I propose to provide for full rebate of excise duty for export of Tea in all cases.
- (3) In the Budget, the excise duty on audio magnetic tapes was increased to Rs. 4 per square metre. As a

measure of relief to this industry, I now propose to reduce the rate to Rs. 2 per square metre.

- (4) The import duty (basic+auxiliary) on styrene monomer, a raw material used in the manufacture of plastics and rubber is being reduced from 65 per cent + Rs. 1700 per tonne to 30 per cent + Rs. 1700 per tonne.
- (5) I had announced certain reliefs for the plastic woven sacks industry in the Budget. To assist this industry further, I propose to reduce the basic excise duty on plastic woven sacks manufactured on circular looms from 12 per cent to 8 per cent. I also propose to reduce the basic excise duty on fabrics laminated with Low Density Polyethylene from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad-valorem*.
- (6) In the Budget, aluminium extrusions and tubes of aluminium used in the manufacture of artificial limbs were completely exempted from excise duty. As a further measure of relief to the physically handicapped persons, it is proposed to fully exempt extrusions and tubes of aluminium used in the manufacture of 11 specified rehabilitation aids.
- (7) The import duty on outboard motors is proposed to be reduced from the existing level to 25 per cent when such motors are imported by State Fisheries Corporation.
- (8) A number of concessions for health and medicare were announced in the Budget. As a further step in that direction, I propose to fully exempt from customs duty 32 "sight-saving" equipments. Besides, 17 specified Ophthalmic equipments would carry a concessional rate of import duty of 40 per cent. Spare parts and accessories of such equipments would also get the benefit of the concessional rates.
- (9) It is proposed to fully exempt computer soft-ware from excise duty.

- (10) In the Budget, as an anti-drought measure, I had proposed full exemption from excise duty on Electric Motors used in Mono Block Pump Sets and Submersible Pump Sets. As a further extension of this concession, I propose to exempt parts of heading No. 85.03 of the Central Excise Tariff suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors which are in turn used in the manufacture of submersible pump sets or monoblock pump sets.

The total impact of these concessions and reliefs aggregate to Rs. 12.8 crores on the customs side and Rs. 26.5 crores on the excise side.

Certain other changes are also proposed to be made which are in the nature of corrective measures. I would not like to take up the time of the Hon'ble Members over the details of such measures. In respect of some of the changes proposed, notifications giving effect to the changes, have already been issued. In respect of other changes, notifications for giving effect to the proposed changes, wherever necessary, would be issued and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, in consonance with our policy of generating more employment throughout the country, the Government will be announcing a package of measures for encouraging industrialisation of backward areas. Meanwhile, I am happy to announce that the subsidy scheme for backward areas will continue for another six months.

I request Hon. Members to lend their support to Finance Bill, with the modifications I have proposed.

Sir, I move the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year

1988-89, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Murli Deora to speak. Before the Hon. Member starts, Mr. Vakkom Purushothaman to lay a Report.

12.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Forty-fourth Report and Minutes

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Shipping Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the Committee relating thereto.

12.31½ hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1988—CONTD.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill proposed by the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Tiwari.

The year which has just gone was a very difficult year for the Indian economy. Specially due to very severe drought, the food production of our country has gone down considerably in the last two years. Hence, it was very wise to give a massive boost to the agricultural production and some of the measures like ensuring larger credit, reducing fertilizer and pesticides cost, encouraging irrigation through duty reduction on electric motors and pumpsets etc., providing pumpsets at a nominal leasing and rental charge etc., will help the farmers to grow more at a lesser cost.

The Hon. Minister just now said about the direct taxes Bill. When the Hon. Minister came to Bombay, a lot of people had represented to him regarding some anomalies

or some problems that tax payers are facing. I must congratulate Mr. Tiwari when he said in the budget speech itself that looking to the public opinion we will not make it a pre-tise issue; in case there is a need to withdraw some of the provisions, we will do it. Just now Mr. Tiwari said that the article regarding partnership act will not be implemented this year; but it will be postponed for the next year. I don't know why does he want to do this. If the Government is convinced that tax on the partnership firms is not good in the interest of the partners would withdraw it postpone it? Why don't you withdraw it totally? This is one point where a large number of people are expressing their concern. The partnership firms—small, medium and big—are there in our country all over. I don't think even though you realised it...

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As a matter of clarification I may say that I had already said in my budget speech that we will be proposing a new bill. So this is a temporary transitional period. It will be as it was last year and the tax assessment would be as it was in the earlier times.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Why to have a sword hanging? You know that you are withdrawing this. Just now you have said it will be postponed for the next year.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The Amendment Bill is coming.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: So you have given a categorical assurance that the next year; it will not be there at all. Just now you have said that

Anyway I must congratulate you and thank you for that.

The most distressing feature of the Economic Survey presented this year—I would like to read out one small paragraph—is regarding the employment in the organised sector. It is in Page 41 in the Economic Survey.

"This is the first time it shows that the employment in our country in organised sector has gone down by 1.2 per cent. This is a most alarming situation."

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact. I would read out one more line.

"The monthly average vacancies notified during April—November 1987 was of the order of 50.4 thousand as compared to 54.1 thousand during the corresponding period of last year thereby showing a fall of 6.8 per cent"

This means, instead of achieving the plan targets of giving more job opportunities, in actual terms there is a fall in the employment opportunities available in our country. What is the reason for this? You have stated some reasons; you have justified that; but the real reason that I want to bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister is that there is a terrible fall in the capital formation of our country. I would give one example. If there are more industries there will be more production. If there is more production automatically there will be more employment. Fortunately in the first two years of the Plan there was massive capital formation and rapid industrialisation and even though the food production had gone down there was positive growth of industrial production of 9 to 10 per cent which kept the GNP positive. It has been stable or 1 per cent plus. The capital issues by the Controller of Capital Issues in your Department in the year 1986-87 April-December were to the tune of Rs. 4575 crores and this year in the corresponding period it came down to Rs. 4062 crores. There was decline of 11.2 per cent and for the private sector enterprises the approvals to raise the capital showed a sharp decline of 53 per cent. This means that the investors' confidence is shaken to a great extent. This is a very harmful thing for our economy. This will show results in a year or two. Last year thanks to the industrial production our GNP did not go minus but if you do not take remedial measures about capital formation which is steeply declining we will face a serious situation after two-three years.

There was a system of investment allowance. This worked well for so many years. It is a system where an entrepreneur is putting an industry he was able to off-set the

profit and the money in the investment allowance. Why has the Government withdrawn it?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have just announced about re-introduction of investment allowance in strategic industries. The details will be made known.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : If it is so then I must congratulate you for that.

The second point is about the interest charges. The interest charges are very high in our country. The interest rates should be high enough to encourage savings but it should not be so high to discourage entrepreneurship. These days the rate of interest of public sector bonds, the fresh capital or debentures or mopping up of the public money is so high that it comes to 20 per cent gross. Then why would any small or medium entrepreneur put industry or start a business? It is better to put the money in the bank and get 10-11 per cent net amount without tax. I would request the Hon. Minister that there is scope for further reduction of interest charges. The main reason for deficit is the Government paying interest charges to tune of Rs. 14000 crores. Government must reduce further rate of interest for all the sectors. No doubt it should not discourage the savings but it should not be so high as it is today.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a scheme which is mopping up of the resources of NRIs. There are two sides of the scheme. It is a well-known fact. Sometime back even the State Bank Chairman, Mr. Ghosh himself said it in New York. What are the NRIs doing? If the credit-worthiness of India was so good that the NRIs are buying money at 6 to 6½ per cent and depositing this money in Indian Banks overseas at 10 per cent—now it is reduced—then I do not know the reason why you are allowing this schemes of FCNRs and NRERs. The very NRIs who are buying the money under this scheme are pledging the same deposit receipts in cooperation with our nationalised banks abroad. There is such a racket in this that the Government of India

is losing as much as Rs. 110-120 crores per year in foreign exchange. I do not know why the Government is not counting this in the overall foreign exchange. I mean, what you constitute as debt service ratio, which has gone up so much. Now of Rs. 7,000 or 7,200 crores are borrowed under the fixed deposit programme of NRI, this is also deposit. My suggestion will be, do not give such rate of interest under FCNR because by the time they take back the money, there is no risk for them. They can take back in the dollars, pounds or whatever they deposit. You can give high rate of interest for NRER. If they deposit in Indian rupees, the money will lie in India itself.

If you have already announced the investment allowance, I am sure, this will help to a great extent to boost the economy and the confidence. I do not know whether you announced one more thing which we have talked to you earlier when you went to Bombay and met the Chamber of Commerce people. This is the dual tax on the dividend. Now if a company is paying the tax on the amount of money they have earned, and also the shareholder or the man who has received the dividend, if he is paying the tax, this is keeping lakhs of small farmers in the rural areas to invest in the productive purposes. What I am requesting you is that you must try to mobilise the savings of the rural people which are available to a great extent but it is not used in a productive manner. So, there is a need for removing this dual tax on the dividends.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Where is the money in the rural areas ?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There is so much money in the rural areas. Recently, there was a note by the Planning Ministry and the Hon. Prime Minister here about the resource crunch. People are expressing doubts whether we will be able to achieve the target of the Eighth Plan. How will be able to achieve? We do not have the resources. Sometime back—day before yesterday as well as earlier—in the Engineering Association meeting, the Hon. Prime Minister said about the foreign investment : Every country in the world does its best

to invite foreign investment. India is the only country which puts all the possible road-blocks for investment in India.

Even though we are borrowing, we are borrowing to a great extent from all over the world and paying heavy rate of interest. It is better to allow them to invest. Today, in the total capital equity of our country, only about Rs. 2,000 crores—less than two billion dollars—are invested. If our Company Law Department—which is regulating the FERA, non-FERA and the companies—look after the other problems, the political problems of this, I do not know why should the Government be shy of allowing the equity participation. If you allow the equity participation, the people, who are investing the money, will be interested in running the company. They will be giving their know-how. They will continue the offtake of the technology. This will also help us at a later date.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Up to a particular percentage...

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There is a ceiling of 40 per cent. I am not saying 100 per cent. We have been always worried about our falling balance of payments reserves. I must congratulate Shri Tiwari for giving one single boost, first time, for allowing no tax for export-oriented units. Section 115(J) is applicable to the public limited companies. I do not know whether you announced that also. Now, a public limited company is exporting. They have still to pay that 13 per cent book profit. Have you announced ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Just now.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am sorry, I was not here.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Finance Minister anticipated all your problems. So, he has already announced.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : We discussed with him earlier. People have been talking

earlier and yesterday Dr. Datta Samant — my friend is not here—also talked about the textiles. The largest organised sector employment is in textiles. Seventeen per cent of the gross employment in our country is in the textiles. The textile policy was announced three years back but nothing was done to really implement the textile policy.

Here again, I would like to compliment the Government for reducing the duties on some of the textiles. It is better that our textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad are helped rather than helping Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong. There is such a big difference between the international price and the Indian price. There will be smuggling whatever the Government says. The real solution of the textile problem, to help our own textile mills is to reduce the duties. It is better to allow them to manufacture more and then we will be able to get more revenue. The ideal example is cement. We were making 30 to 31 million tonnes of cement. In 1980, the tax collection on cement comes to Rs. 180 crores. Today there is no shortage of cement. We can get whatever quantity of cement we want and we are collecting six times that what we were collecting six or seven years back. The real solution to the country's problem is a liberal licensing policy and a correct fiscal policy. At that time, the price of cement was Rs. 20 and they were not allowed to increase it. And they were all taking in the black market and the extra profits were not going in the books. Thanks to the Government's policy. Now, price of cement goes in the books. They have more money to expand and there is no guidelines that earlier bigger companies or the FERA or the non-FERA or the large house or the MRTP house cannot manufacture. For a one million tonne cement plant, the cost comes to Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 crores. So, you must allow and I request that the Government should more liberal in delicensing as well as making the licensing policy liberal.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I welcome the Finance Bill, 1988 which has been placed for consideration before this House. The Finance Bill involves

amendment of several vital legislations on finance, namely, income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax, expenditure tax and several other taxes. It has an exhaustive effect on various legislations which deals with various financial matters. I would like to make a small observation at the outset. Attached to this Bill, we have only a formal Statement of Objects and Reasons. What has been done here is that the Statement of Objects and Reasons says : "The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89". The Notes and Clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill. Now, Notes and Clauses of the Bill are very much essential because it gives an insight into each Clause as to how it is amended. But this is altogether a different aspect. The object of the Bill should be there irrespective of Notes and Clauses because the objects are very laudable and big. You have got a big object and a great reasoning while this Bill has been proposed. It is not simply one Section here and one Section there. Of course, that must be there for understanding but what is the prior object of the Government in introducing this Bill, in introducing the various Clauses of the Bill? These objects must come irrespective of any Notes and Clauses. To summarise or to avoid some sort of repetition, they might have done this but irrespective of this, I say that Statement of Objects and Reasons has to be there. Let us examine other Bills which are introduced in this House. There are no doubt amendments to the various Clauses but as we find, the Statement of Objects and Reasons separately, there would be Notes or there may not be Notes all together. This is my initial submission.

As far as the Budget and the Finance Bill are concerned, this year's Budget, anyone can say that the entire country, the common man, the middle class welcome it. And people say that for many years, they did not get at the Budget. This was the remark of the common man on the road. This was a remark and as for me, I am not an economist but I have studied a bit here and there. What is the criteria that I have applied to know whether the Finance Bill or the Budget is so poor or for the good

of the country ? I have applied only one criteria. The moment I see Mr. Palkiwala opposing a Bill, I am confident that this must be poor because it is Mr. Palkiwala, who is supported by the right reactionaries in the country and who holds special meetings in the capital and other places just to tell the people how bad the Budget is. I would requests, through you, the Government of India that let us do one experiment. Let us ask Mr Palkiwala to draft a Bill. We will tell him that these are our resources, and these are the revenues of the country. You prepare a draft Bill for the country. After the Government presents the Budget, let the country examine both these bills. This sort of challenges should be made to this man, because we cannot digest men like Mr. Palkiwala every year. No doubt he is an intellectual man. Of course, we agree, but he should use his intellectual capabilities in the interest of the country and not to misguide the commonman.

I would now come to another aspect of planning. The Prime Minister has stated and reiterated that during the Eighth Five Year Plan we are going to lay a greater stress on district planning; district is going to be our basis of planning. In this respect, I would like to make one submission. This policy has been accepted by all of us and is welcomed by all of us. But in the past we have noted another aspect and that is that our districts which are the backbone of our economy and which are going to be the units of our planning in future, they still do not find a place in the Constitution of India. Our Constitution so far does not recognise districts. It recognises States. Though in future by means of an executive order or your financial proposition, we will be allotting funds district-wise but as of today we do not have a place for the districts in the Constitution of India. Therefore, I humbly submit that along with our proposition for the Eighth Five Year Plan, we should also amend our Constitution. A separate charter on districts should be introduced to give a status to the district in the Constitution of India. Its nomenclature and how the district is created, all should be laid down in that part of the Constitution. By doing this we will be

giving a status to the districts under the Constitution.

As of today, how the districts are created ? Every State Government has got their own Land Revenue Codes and under those Land Revenue Codes, by notification the State Government describes districts. There is no place for them in the Constitution. Therefore, if in future the planning process is to be effective, and as Prime Minister stated it will be district-wise, then districts must find a place in the Constitution.

Secondly, at State level we should see that to guide the State Finance Commission for the allocation of funds in a district, a Committee just like the Gadgil formula, should be formed. Gadgil has enacted a formula which we are following till now. So, in States also for the distribution of funds, at the State level a Committee should be there which will lay down the criteria for the distribution of funds to various districts. That Committee's guidelines will guide the future State Finance Commission with respect to the distribution of funds.

Now I would like to deal with my State, Goa. We have recently become a State. After becoming a State, our financial burdens have increased. Sir, I would like to propose, as our Government has also suggested, that for a definite period Goa may be included in the list of Special Category States which the Ministry is maintaining so that the funds which Goa has to get as a Union Territory are not changed. We had demanded a statehood in order to get the self-governing powers. In order to get the self-governing powers, we demanded the Statehood and we got it. After giving these powers, it will be most unfair to take away the financial assistance all of a sudden, which we used to get as a Union Territory. On the contrary, it becomes the responsibility of the Government of India to give special assistance to new-born States. In fact, I would say that there must be a provision in the Constitution itself in the financial Articles that a new born State, a State which has attained statehood from that of a Union Territory, should be given some financial assistance for a definite period. That

definite period can be extended by one or two years more, if needed. This guarantee should be there in the Constitution itself.

I also welcome certain measures you have proposed just now. I agree with Shri Murli Deora on one aspect. As far as partnerships are concerned, while we all agree to make the changes, I think, it would be better if the amending Bill with respect to this matter comes up very shortly in this House. As he himself has suggested, why keep the sword hanging?

Secondly, if something is wrong and if it is going to harm a big business community, let us correct it right here itself. Let us not continue with that wrong thing for a considerable period, so that some others may benefit. Also, sometimes wrong advice is given. So, you must look into the bonafides of those persons. Otherwise, when such a proposition comes, the entire country reacts as to how the proposition came into being. All these aspects must be looked into. I say this because sometimes some advices may not be fair and they may not be in the interest of the country at all.

I also welcome another aspect which has been announced just now, that is, the help being extended to Tourism. As far as Goa is concerned, I would most welcome this. You have done a right thing by increasing the subsidy to one to three star hotels. So far the tendency of the Government was to give encouragement for more five star hotels, especially in territories like Goa. If you give this encouragement by increasing the subsidy to one to three star hotels, this type of hotels will be booming in States like Goa. I welcome this step. But at the same time, we must see that the financial help to the tourism industry should be such that out of the income generated in the tourism industry, a substantial sum goes to the coffers of the Government. We see today that people come from foreign countries or from other parts of the country and some business activity is generated in a particular area. But the Government gets nothing out of it, and it remains as an industry just for namesake. Along with generation of business activity in and around a tourist spot, we should see to it that the Government also benefits. As far as foreign

exchange is concerned, when the Central Government stands to get benefited, some substantial share should be given to the State Governments too. Otherwise, the State Governments may not be able to develop tourism industry better. Therefore, as far as the foreign exchange earnings are concerned, State Governments have to be taken into picture.

I would like to stress another aspect, which you also mentioned in your past speeches. Several concessions and benefits have been given under various proposals. If the consumers are not directly benefited, or if the benefit does not pass on to the consumers, you have stated that you would not hesitate to withdraw those concessions. You have stated that very clearly. I would humbly request you to monitor these aspects very carefully right from district level. You must see to it that in the event of the benefit or the concessions not reaching the consumers, not only should the concessions be withdrawn but some action is taken against these industries. Action should be taken under either the Consumer Protection Act, or the MRTP Act or under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act. These are the three legislations that I can think of, under which action can be taken against the industry. If you merely withdraw the concessions and ask them to pay some amount, God alone knows, when they are going to do so. If they know positively that in addition to the withdrawal of concessions, some prosecution also would be launched and action taken against them under the law of this land, then only things will be really effective.

13.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say a little bit about the industrial policy. Since we are financing various industries, I would suggest that along with the Industrial Policy Resolution or along with the national industrial policy, each State Government should be asked to frame their own policy with regard to their regional requirements, within the broad parameters of the national industrial policy, so that the Finance Ministry would know whether an action taken by the State Government of a proposal from the State Government to the Ministry is within the

framework of the policy of the State Government or not and whether it has been approved by the Government or not. This will help the State Governments to have a direction and also the Ministry to give assistance to the States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 PM.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled, after
lunch, at Eight Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FINANCE BILL, 1988—*Con d.*

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. ANTONY (Trichur) : Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Finance Bill. This year's budgetary exercises have reached the final stage, with the taking up of the Finance Bill. I take this opportunity to support the Government's strategy in the investment plan in core sectors of the economy, as well as the fiscal measures announced in the Budget. The strategy of investment in the productive sector is sound, and it is an indication of Government's realization that agriculture and core sectors demand greater attention.

With a shortfall of 10 million tonnes of foodgrains this year, it is the urgent task of the Government to make up the shortfall, and increase production, to achieve the 7th Plan target for agriculture. The annual outlay has been raised by as much as 40 per cent. During the current year, 2.03 million hectares more of land will be brought under irrigation, and an Action Plan is under way to increase the production of paddy and other food crops. These steps, I am sure, will boost agricultural production.

India's economy is basically agrarian in character, and the shortfall in agricultural production will surely push up inflation further. During the last 40 years, thanks to planning by Pandit Ji, Indira Ji, and Rajiv Ji, production of foodgrains has greatly increased. In 1950, our population was 36 crores, and the production of foodgrains was only 50 million tonnes. As against this, last year our population was 78 crores, and our production of foodgrains is 155 million tonnes. Whereas the population has doubled, for foodgrains production is more than three times that of 1950, and we are proud of this fact. Naturally, India has become one of the self-sufficient countries in the world, in the matter of foodgrains production. Out of the 27 million tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains we have met the very difficult situation caused by the drought.

Due to drought and floods, there is a shortage of 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. Anyhow, Government met this problem with very great efficiency.

It is a measure of strength of the agricultural sector that we have been able to successfully meet the challenges of the worst drought in the country.

Similarly, the energy sector has been given very high priority. Without this, the whole strategy about production is bound to fail. This is why the Government has stepped up the allocation for power by 32 per cent from Rs. 793 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 915 crores for the whole energy sector and from Rs. 2994 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 3962 crores in 1988-1989 for power alone. The Ministry of Energy has improved its performance as is clear from the additional capacity generation, improvement in the plant load factor etc. The Minister incharge of this vital Ministry deserves our compliments.

Then, there is a 40 per cent step up in the outlay for the surface transport sector, 44 per cent step up in the outlay of communication sector, 20 per cent step up for the railways etc. Thus it will be seen that the strategy of investment is rational and designed to achieve higher production

and performance in these vital sectors of the economy.

The fiscal measures taken by the Government this year to raise the additional resources and generally regarded as non-inflationary. Moreover a whole lot of concessions, have been given on many items of mass consumption and daily use. This year's taxation measures show a deft handling of resource mobilisation. This is a painless way of raising taxes. I congratulate the Finance Minister for this. However, Rs. 7484 crores deficit can cause a little problem. Even if the small tax revenue increases at 1987-88, it is not going to make much difference. It is seen from the budget documents that the actual increase in the tax receipt of the budget estimates of 1987-88 was Rs. 626 crores. Of course this is due to the efficiency and the leadership of the Finance Ministry. Of course this shows the tax collection efforts have been intensified. But a deficit of this order can cause serious problems unless it is covered by intensified tax efforts. We must realise that scope for widening the tax base is extremely limited as there has been a terrible erosion in the purchasing power of the people. Given as it is the growth in tax revenues over a period of 8 years has been substantial; in 1980-81 it was, say, between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 thousand crores and 1988-89 it will be around Rs. 43 thousand crores. Of these taxes the maximum increase has taken place in excise which affects every citizen in this country. During the eight year period between 1980 and 1988, the increase in excise has been around 300 per cent. Has the income of the people risen to that extent? No. Thus the options with the Government in raising taxes are severely limited. An analysis of the pattern of the annual income and expenditure of the Government shows that when the internal borrowing and external assistance constitute 20 per cent of the receipt, interest payment alone accounts for 17 per cent of the expenditure. Interest payment imposes a major strain on the resources. Therefore control over debt burden is very necessary if we do not want to fall into a debt trap.

Income tax constitutes only 4 per cent of the total tax revenue of the Central Government. There was a suggestion by experts that income tax may be replaced by

expenditure tax. But it has not been considered by the Government. At present income tax exemption limit is Rs. 18,000/- which was fixed two years ago. Inflation has further eroded the income and purchasing power of the fixed income group. Therefore there is a strong case for raising the limit to at least Rs. 25,000/- to be exempted from income tax. The Finance Minister has left it untouched. This step would have given to the tax payers to the middle class and lower middle class people some relief, I am told, that much of the benefits given to the Government employees by the Pay Commission has been taken back as income tax. I do not know whether this is fully correct. When we give relief, it should not be illusory; it should be real. Incidentally, in the last session, there was an amendment to tax charitable institutions—direct or indirect tax. There are so many charitable institutions in India, as you know. Even now there are one-third of the entire people who are below the poverty line. Government cannot do entire welfare to them. So, some voluntary agencies should do some work till the Government can do service to the poor people. There are so many good charitable institutions in India which are running organisations and other things. Now they are taxed. That means the capacity of those voluntary institutions to help the poor people will not be there so much. So, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to amend the law so that institutions which are rendering good social services recognised by Government will be exempted from the tax. I hope the Hon. Minister will consider it.

We have a planned economy and under it the effort should be to use the resources of the country on the basis of fixed priorities and achieve levels of growth within a fixed time. In a planned economy, the production of goods will be so managed that after every plan the prices of essential goods will come down and availability of goods will increase. When prices of goods come down there will be more savings with the people. These savings of the people will be available to Government to further investment. In this manner the economy will gain more strength. But this is not what has happened in our country. We have invested about less than Rs. 40,000 crores in the public

sector. Many of them are doing well; many institutions are not doing their duty to the people. If a good management is monitored, then on the entire investment of Rs. 40,000 crores in public undertakings—if 10 per cent of it you put in a bank, you can imagine how much interest it will earn. It means some device should be there to monitor these public undertakings so that their national income can be distributed as per the Directive Principles of our Indian Constitution and the national income should be given to the poor people who really deserve some help from the Government. I never question the sincerity of the Government or the people who are with us. But there is something wrong. What happened to our public undertakings? Everybody, every political party, every trade union will say, you nationalise them. Once they are nationalised, the leaders of the trade unions, the Managers of these big companies, many of them,—I do not say all—will take full advantage of it. They are taking the full advantage of the economical bargains and also at their own places where they can enjoy. So, really we should examine this. Actually, Parliament and the Ministers have no direct control over these things. I know, there should be some autonomy. But what is happening there? Nobody knows. So, some monitoring under the leadership of our brilliant Finance Minister must come so that it can and it should generate some profits, from that profit more employment can be created for the people and more benefits flow to the people who are below the poverty line. Less than forty thousand crores of rupees has already been spent for the public undertakings. Nobody knows what happens. But in this manner the economy will gain more strength. But it is not what happened in our country. On the one hand, the primary producers, the ordinary farmers do not get a remunerative price for their produce, on the other hand the consumer is looted, who makes the profit? It is the middleman. The middleman is spoiling the entire show. Suppose, an ordinary man, a farmer will get Rs. 10 for a particular agricultural product, it will be when it is in the daily market, or when it gets a price of Rs. 40 or 50, that he gets a profit. So, I suggest that the other man will get that is, the farmer will get more money, the middleman will get less profit and the consumer will be benefited more.

Of course, the cooperative movement is the way we profess for that. But what happened? Actually, the cooperative movement—as Mahatmaji envisaged—is not up to the standard in our country. Many good cooperatives, many leaders of cooperative movement are doing wonderful service but the results are not satisfactory. Actually we have to go much higher. So, we should try to avoid these middlemen. Some machinery should be there. You can reduce your dependence on external assistance and reduce the debt burden. But at present the rate of domestic savings is very small because inflation is eating into the savings of the people. So my humble suggestion is that, a proper monitoring of the public undertakings is necessary so that more profit will be generated. That profit should be utilised for the internal borrowing, at least.

The success of our planned economy very much depends upon the elimination of the middlemen. But the co-operative sector which is expected to eliminate the middleman has not played the role effectively. I hope the Government will take some steps in this direction.

Having said that I come to discuss some problems of my State, Kerala. The base of Kerala's economy is cash crops. In Kerala we are rice eaters. But we actually produce less than 45 per cent of the rice which is necessary and more than 50 per cent of our agricultural goods are cash crops. They give great earnings to the country. Cash crops fetch foreign exchange. These cash crops of Kerala earn a huge amount of money, crores—not hundreds or thousands—of foreign exchange, to our country. These cash crops, such as rubber, coconut, pepper, cardamom etc., earn us valuable foreign exchange. But I am sorry to point out that the economy of Kerala is going to suffer grievously because of the recent import policy of the Government. Under the new import policy, import of tyres, coconut, rubber, spices like nutmeg, cloves, etc. have been put under OGL. So, any man can import anything as he likes for his own profit. If it is an S.T.C. there will be some statistics to import the real demand of the country. But now, everybody can make money as

he likes, if they are permitted to import freely. I need hardly say that this policy will lead to a crisis in the economy of Kerala. I want to say that the producers of the crops are small and marginal farmers. Their livelihood depends on income from these crops. Already they have suffered on account of the drought. Added to this, impact of this policy is going to be felt, the unrestricted import of these commodities will lead to decline in prices. There is considerable opposition to this policy in Kerala. Since it will affect the vital interest of the State, I would request the Government immediately to review this policy and save the farmers of Kerala. Today, the Kerala Congress-1 MPs met our beloved Prime Minister this morning and explained the difficulties. The Prime Minister assured that he will look into the matter.

Another point I wanted to make is about the industrial development of Kerala. Kerala is a State where the per capita central investment is below the national average. According to some statistics, the percentage of central investment in Kerala has come down. You must remember that Kerala has 30 lakhs of educated boys and girls on live register of Employment Exchange.

AN HON. MEMBER : Fifty lakhs.

SHRI P. A. ANTONY : I meant educated—those who are graduated and technically qualified. You included uneducated also.

Then, unemployment problem has increased because of lack of industrial development. The modernisation of FACT copro lactum plant, ammonia unit, development of Cochin Shipyard, expansion of ITI etc. are some of the proposals sent to the Central Government for approval and decision has not so far been taken on any of these proposals. Setting up of railway coach factory, ordnance factory, etc. are some of the longstanding demands. I request the Government to speedily clear some of the important proposals which can provide employment to our young men and women.

Another point I wanted to make is about the gulf workers. My district, Trichur, is considered as the highest in literacy in India, according to 1981 census; 92.8 per cent people in my small town know how to read and write. At least two or three lakhs of poor people have gone to gulf countries. Educated, uneducated, skilled unskilled and even the poor porters have gone there. They are somehow doing their work. Now, due to economic recession in the gulf countries and also slowing down of the development work, many of our workers are returning home. They will be adding the number of unemployed in the State. This gulf returned people, though they were poor some five, ten or fifteen years before, have got a very good income and their life became very sophisticated. Then, when they return without work and money, they find it very difficult to adjust themselves psychologically to do the work which they have done some ten or fifteen or twenty years before. They have earned a lot of foreign exchange. After all, they have contributed much to our foreign exchange. Therefore, we have a duty to help them. I would request the Government to set up a fund for their rehabilitation.

Another point is about the exclusion of Kerala State from the Action Plan for increasing the food production. Kerala is not included in the Task Force of paddy production which is the food of Kerala people. 14 States have been included in this programme. Our neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are there in the list. Kerala is also a producer of paddy. Although the production has come down for the past one decade, still there is a cope for increasing paddy production in the State. I would request the Government to reconsider its decision in this respect and include Kerala also in the list of States under this Action Plan.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill, 1988.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been moved in the House. It is a very important Bill without which the Budget remains incomplete. While levying direct and indirect taxes, it

should be kept in mind that these taxes do not undergo frequent changes.

After imposing first point tax, changes are made thereafter. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should make a thorough scrutiny and levy taxes after arriving at a proper decision. The policies should not be changed at frequent intervals and taxes should be imposed after assessing their results.

The farmers are very grateful to the Government since they have been exempted from payment of income tax. This is really gratifying. Not only that the agricultural inputs e.g. fertiliser, seed etc. have also been exempted from tax. There is no doubt that it will boost agriculture production. But the fact remains that the big industrialists and factory owners acquire land and invest their money there in the name of land. In fact, they do not cultivate any land. This matter should be investigated whether big industrialists and businessmen, who have acquired land, actually cultivate the land or not. These people show their unaccounted money in agriculture and thus cause heavy losses to the Government. This aspect should be examined and ensure that the Government does not suffer any loss.

It is noticed that the Government imports edible oil and pulses. This policy should be changed. In this connection, I would like to point out that there are three things—necessity, luxury and comfort. The Government should not import commodities of luxury and comfort. It should import only such commodities which are necessities like pulses and edible oil, the prices of which have gone very high and the poor people cannot afford to purchase them. We may import edible oil on higher rates but what about our mills of pulses. There are about 90 thousand or 1 lakh pulses mills in our country. What is the reason that these mills are lying idle. It is because we import ready pulses. It will be more helpful if pulses seeds are imported instead of pulses as such. This will help run the

mills and also the pulses will be available at cheap rates.

I am of the view that 'the problem of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is a major issues before us. The Central Government has fixed a limit of income of Rs. 12,000 in their case. This includes incomes of all members of the family i.e. children, father, mother and guardian. It can be well imagined as to how small the money received in scholarship is when the total income is fixed at Rs. 12,000. The Government has also increased the daily wages of the labourers. In view of all these things, this amount of Rs. 12,000 is very meagre. I would like to suggest that the income limit should be fixed, at least at Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 12,000.

The Government gives scholarship to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am of the view that the scholarship should be given on caste basis. The practice of producing income certificate for this purpose should be done a way with. It is matter of great pleasure that some States like Madhya Pradesh have already stopped this practice. They have decided to give scholarship on caste basis upto class XI. But the Central Government has adopted a wrong policy in this regard, as a result of which a number of poor students eligible to get scholarship do not get the same. I, therefore, suggest that scholarship should be given on caste basis.

We have to protect the Adivasi culture also. We do agree that the Adivasis used to earn their livelihood from the hills and forests. But now hills have been cleared and forests denuded. Still we have a feeling that the Adivasi culture must be preserved but the point is that how can their culture be preserved without providing them means of livelihood. In these circumstances, the Government should set up factories in the Adivasi areas where there is no other source of income. But, at present factories are being set up at places where other factories are already there and where people are prosperous and all sources are available. I suggest that factories may

be set up in forests, particularly big factories may be opened in Adivasi areas so that the poor people living nearby could be benefited.

The Government provides 25 per cent capital subsidy to big factories but the capital subsidy is available in cities only. I would suggest that this subsidy should be made available at the tehsil and block levels also so that people can set up factories at these places. Due to this subsidy attraction, big factory owners prefer to set up factories in cities only. The Government may give subsidy as much as it likes, but it should be given in respect of those places where poor people and Adivasis live so that factories could be set up there.

At present crores of rupees are being spent in the name of family planning but what are the results? Our population is increasing while we talk of family planning. If 10 lakh marriages take place now, then 10 lakhs children will take birth next year. Then where is the control?

We find that boys and girls marry at a very tender age. Why do these boys and girls aged 10 to 20 years marry. The Government should look into this problem and dissuade them from marrying at a tender age by providing them financial assistance. There are also some poor people who do not marry. The Government should bear the expenses of their marriage. But there are complaints that family planning measures could be taken effectively, if marriage take place at the age of 20 to 21 years. Lakhs of people are being tied with bridal knots every year and their children start taking birth next year. In fact, we have no control over family planning.

The Government encourages use of allopathic medicines and tablets. Some break through has definitely been achieved by operation. But we should also make use of herbs, which prevent child birth. These herbs are available in villages. We are unnecessarily spending crores of rupees on allopathic medicines and tablets. Instead, we should make use of those herbs which the villagers make use silently and do not disclose to others. This will help us effect

control over family planning. To-day, the situation is such that one has to stand in queue every where whether it is railway booking centre or a bus journey. There are instances where people travel on train roofs as they do not get seats in buses. The population has gone up so much which is a matter of concern for us and we have to see as to how to control its growth. There is no harm if Government money is spent for this cause. But we must check the growth of the population.

The Government makes a lot of efforts and spends a lot on sick industries. It extends loans as well as grant to big mills. But now a days people in villages also put on terrylene and terrycot clothes. We will use cotton? Some cotton mill owners are creating a hue and cry in the name of cotton production. Some voices come from Bombay and some from Calcutta. In fact, these cotton mills should effect some changes diversify their production.

With these words, I express my gratitude for providing me time to express my views.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Finance Bill now under discussion in the House. Sir, the new budget for the current financial year brought forward by the Finance Minister is supporting the farmers cause. I am glad to know that so many concessions have been given to the farmers of our country. They were the neglected and oppressed for so many years. But now there is a new hope for their future because a lot of encouragement has been given to the farmers.

Sir, I come from the extreme Southern corner of the country, that is, from Kerala State. We are far away from the capital city of Delhi. We are neglected in the North. Sir, after independence, the per capita income in Kerala has not increased. The unemployment position is very acute in the State. As my friend, Shri Antony has said earlier, a large number of people are coming back from Middle East countries and Gulf countries because the oil price has crashed

down there. I am afraid there will be another French Revolution in the South. They are struggling to get job and their standard of living has already improved. Now, they find it very difficult to pull on without any normal livelihood. For the last so many years, industries are not developed in Kerala. So, I request the Minister kindly to consider providing more funds and start more industries in the public sector in Kerala. Sir, the percentage of educated people is very high in the State educated are hunting for Jobs. Sir, if the Government consider opening electronic and other allied industries in the State, these educated people can be employed in these industries. Small countries like Taiwan or Hong Kong are more developed than our country in electronic sector. There is a large scope for the development of electronic industries in our country. I would therefore, request the Hon. Minister to consider establishment of electronic industry in Kerala. There is acute power shortage also there. So, starting of new industries is very difficult there because only hydro-electric schemes are there; we are far away from the coal area and not even a single thermal plant is there in our State.

This morning the Minister was replying about the atomic power station. Kindly start an atomic power station or any other form of power station in Kerala. Like this, you give more power to Kerala so that more industries will come and more people will get jobs there.

We are much short of foreign exchange. In the new export-import policy, lot of import concessions are going to be given under OGL. They are all luxury goods for the import of which concessions are going to be given. Nutmeg and cloves are luxury goods, they are used for preparing biryani and fruit salad. Let the Arab Sheikhs and American millionaires spend for these costly items. But here it is a waste to import all these luxury goods into our country. Our farmers will surely produce enough and they are prepared to export their goods if they are getting a fair price and we will be able to earn more foreign exchange also. So, the import of all these luxury goods is unnecessary. So, I request the Minister to stop importing all these things and save our valuable foreign exchange for purchasing essential

medicines and machinery for our industry etc. That will be good for the future also.

We are importing rubber. The international price of rubber has gone up to Rs. 14 per kg this year. The multinational and international companies are getting huge profits at the expense of poor truck owners and taxi drivers. So, you please see that rubber import is restricted so that the farmers can get a good price and get encouragement rubber growing. Rubber is the only agricultural commodity for which the price has not increased for the last six years. The cotton price has gone up, the sugarcane price has gone up and the prices of other agricultural commodities have also gone up. From 1982 to 1988 make a graph and you can see that the rubber price is almost stationary for the last six years. So, the farmer is not getting a fair price. By selling the land and putting the money in a bank the farmers can get at least 10 per cent interest. But if you are maintaining a rubber estate, you cannot get even 5 per cent on that.

Like that, the poor farmers growing elaichi and pepper are in the forest area and they have to fight with wild elephants. malaria and leaches which suck the blood, They are struggling in the South and earning valuable foreign exchange for our country. But they are not getting a fair price. During the last two months the price of pepper crashed to nearly 40 per cent to 50 per cent. So, the farmer is struggling. In view of this, kindly waive the export duty on pepper and coffee and save the marginal farmers of our country. I am coming from a farmer's family and I know the difficulties of farmers. So, request the Minister to waive or reduce the export duty in favour of our farmers.

Funds should be allotted for the development of highways, railways and for electric generation in Kerala. Kindly allot more funds to Kerala State so that they can improve their transport and start more industries and get more employment. As I said, earlier, unemployment is an acute problem of our country. Kindly have a lenient view about this. They are the depressed people of our country. So, kindly start more industries in Kerala so that these people can come to the level of people in other parts of our country.

With these words, I am supporting the Budget. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BENERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. While speaking on the Finance Bill, I welcome the slogans of 'Garibi Hatao' and 'Bekari Hatao' raised by the Hon. Prime Minister at the A.I.C.C. session. I want to submit that in order to implement these slogans at the earliest possible time, both Central and State Governments, will have to prepare policies in this regard, only then they can be materialised successfully. As such there are several programmes in our country. One such programmes is that of self-employment. Government has paid attention towards the youth in this programme, but a National Commission and a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be set up in this connection, which will pay attention to the fact as to how to make the 'Bekari Hatao' programme a success. Mere slogan shouting will not help but it is essential to implement them and for which we will have to execute our schemes early. This is so because there are a large number of unemployed youths in our country. We are not able to provide proper employment to them. Such youths can take to drugs and join other unsocial elements. Hence, some thing has to be done for such youths as well. There should be a uniform policy regarding 'Bekari Hatao'. The Central and the State Governments should work jointly to implement it. The Central Government alone cannot do it, so the States will have to join. They have to sit together and prepared a policy, neither to serve any political purpose and nor to oppose Hon. Rajiv Gandhi's slogan. This is a national problem and it has to be tackled through joint efforts. A Joint Parliamentary Committee and a National Commission has to be constituted for this purpose, which will look into this matter but this should be done at the earliest. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had raised the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. At that time, the then Members of the Opposition used to stage a walk-out everyday. One point which I have noted is that the Opposition walks out everyday. Hon. Shri Basudeb Acharya participated in the discussion on Matters under Rule 377 today. He sat till it was necessary and then walked out. I have marked that the staging

of walk-out is a regular feature. One of the Matters under Rule 377, today was regarding the 'Garibi Hatao' slogan of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When she had raised this slogan, the Members of the Opposition had spoken volumes against it. They said that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had raised the slogan 'Garib Hatao' and not 'Garibi Hatao', whereas she had indeed talked about alleviation of poverty. The 20 Point Programme, I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and other such programmes are all anti-poverty programmes prepared under her leadership. The 'Bekari Hatao' slogan raised by Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also an instrument for fighting poverty and which is very essential for our country. Unemployment is an acute problem in my State. It is more acute in my State than any other State of the country. There are 79 per cent registered educated unemployed in my State. What I want to say is this that Central Government should take some steps to ensure that at least one member of each family gets employment.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Poverty will be alleviated in West Bengal only when the Marxist Government is ousted. If it continues, then poverty will definitely increase.

KUMARI MAMTA BENERJEE : Thauk You for the compliment. At least one member of each family should get employment. In our country there is a wide gap between the haves and the havenots, Some people have crores and some are not able to keep their pot boiling. Government has to pay attention in this direction, to ensure that in case a family does not have even a single earning member, arrangements should be made to provide employment to at least one of the members so that family could be saved.

I want to make one point more and it is that the freight equalisation policy is not proper in the eastern region. A uniform policy should be there in this regard. If freight equalisation is not there in the eastern region then how can industries be set up? There are several states in the Eastern region and some of them are quite large. Bihar is a large State. Orissa is a Adivasi dominated State. Besides, there are Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal etc. If a

uniform freight equalisation policy is formulated then industries can be set up in all these states and industrialisation can take place. Therefore, I will request that a uniform policy should be framed in this regard.

The Hon. Minister belongs to our State. You are aware that Murshidabad is a district of our State. Bagirathi flows in this district. On account of the erosion of this river, thousands of acres of land in Murshidabad have been submerged. Moreover, it is a border district situated on the border with Bangladesh. If erosion continued, Bhagirathi and Ganga will become one and the entire land of a district will be sub-merged, in water. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention towards this. It is a very important issue. At least, one thousand acres of land has already been submerged. I want to request you to send a Central team there. A team comprising members of the Central and State level should be constituted and sent there to observe and review the situation. Whatever is to be done should be done immediately. Otherwise the entire Murshidabad district will be abolished by the erosion of river Bhagirathi. You should send a team there for this purpose.

I also want to congratulate the Hon. Minister for the subsidy granted for Tourism. He is aware that Darjeeling is a good tourist spot. He was the Chairman of the Jhargam Development Board and of the Sundarban Development Board during your tenure as a Cabinet Minister in Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray Ministry in West Bengal. But what has happened now. Those boards have become non-functional and no development is taking place. A movement is going on in Darjeeling. I do not support the G.N.L.F. movement and I have said it clearly that Bengal cannot be divided. I do not support the G.N.L.F. movement. I have clearly stated that Bengal will never be divided. If Bengal remains united, we all will remain united. This has been emphasised by the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs but the question is to why had the GNLFF movement started. It is because the Hill Development Council was not allowed to function by the State Government. The Jhargam Board and the Sundarbans Board

are also not functioning. I want to submit that a Central monitoring team should be there to monitor the proper utilisation of subsidies and efficiency of the concerned people. A separate policy should be framed to take care of persons who do not work. The Central Government should see to it, Several State Governments are active and I am not speaking against them but it is also true that State Governments indulge in politics more and do little work. If they first do work and then indulge in politics, it does not matter but what happens is that there is more of politics and little of work. The Opposition staged a walk-out but what is their purpose behind it. They never talk of alleviation of poverty or of removal of unemployment. They never talk about matters which may contribute to the progress of the country but only harp on the Bofors issue. Bofors is their only concern, it is their home, their food, their drink and has become their dream as well. Apart from this issue, they are not concerned about anything else. But we people should not do so. Whatever is the truth should be spoken out.

15.00 hrs.

I want to submit a point regarding Calcutta port. The condition of the port is very bad at present. If we do not pay attention to it, it will dry up and no ship will be able to enter it. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should take some action to ensure that the Port functions properly.

The statement of the Chairman of the Calcutta Port, which was given recently, was a wrong statement. Three or four days back, firing took place at the instance of the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust and consequently three people were killed. He did not say anything regarding the circumstances of those deaths. Subsequently, a wrong statement was issued in which it was mentioned that if any temple or mosque was constructed in the Port area, it will be demolished. It is all right to demolishes temples and mosques there but the local M.Ps, M.L.As, counsellors, committees should be consulted. If it is done by putting pressure and by muscle power, it will result in communal riots. The Government may direct the Chairman of the Calcutta Port

not to take any such step because if such a step is taken it will lead to communal riots. This should not happen. Three persons were killed there, three of four days back. Many more could have been killed. You consult the Transport Minister and make such arrangements so as to ensure that he does not take any such action.

I want to submit two or three points regarding 20 Point Programme. The 20 Point Programme has been adopted in all States and have shown good results. The I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. are very good programmes. But the funds allotted for them are not utilised properly. A scheme should be prepared for monitoring the utilisation of funds for these programmes.

I cannot say anything in respect of other states but regarding one State I would like to mention that the funds given by the Central Government are not properly utilised there. The Opposition Government there spends the money given by the Central Government for its party at the time of election and does nothing for the poor. You are aware that some time back a rally of the C.P.M. and C.P.I. was held here. A number of people were brought from outside and a huge amount of money was spent for this purpose. Thus the funds of the twenty-point programme instead of spending for the, cause of the poor, were spent on party meetings. You should pay attention to the fact as to how that fund is misutilised by them in the elections.

I want to say something about Tripura too, since there is no Member of Congress party from that state in this House. The Members of C.P.M. present here will not speak because Congress Party is in power there. I would like to congratulate my own party for having won in the by-election of eight thousand votes. But the C.P.M. Member resorted to walk-out during the elections because they were aware that they will not win. While in power, they indulge in manipulations in the elections, but when out of power, they leave the field of elections. They do not agree with the mandate of the people of Tripura. We condemn such an attitude of these people.

Regarding Tripura I would like to submit that communication facilities are not good in that State. There is not even a single train line in Tripura. The Hon. Prime Minister has promised to provide a train line there. Tripura is a backward area and there is a need to pay particular attention to it by making special provisions in consultation with the State Government.

Similarly there is a need to pay particular attention towards women as well. The job opportunities for women are quite in sufficient. Smt. Indira Gandhi had brought in Equal Rights of Wages for Women by passing the I.L.O Convention 188. But we do not have equal opportunities of jobs for the women yet. There is a need to provide equal opportunities to women.

I would like to say a word about Peerless. It has huge deposits of public money which is diverted and spent on other things. What provisions do you have to protect this public money? There are many such private financial institutes which have large deposits of public money. Such institutions cheat the public by not repaying them their money. There is a need to impose strict restrictions on them. The Government must pay attention in this direction.

The Government should also pay attention towards the rising prices today. The Consumer Protection Act is there and many other things are being done by the Government but the public is not being benefited in any way. Once the price of a commodity rises, it never comes down. If the price of a commodity rises from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2, then it continues to be so and never comes down to Re. 1. Government should think over this problem as people are facing a lot of problems. There is a need to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops too. The prices vary from shop to shop there. It should be made compulsory for them to display the rate list so that these people may not exploit the public.

The political parties should also be brought under surveillance. Some parties have accumulated huge wealth. The C.P.I. used to have a small office ten years ago, but today they have Rs. 100 crores. Where

does this money come from? Does it fall from the sky or do they get it from a jack pot? The Central Government should see as to how this money is accumulated. You should see whether there is a clearance of money or not. If a proper surveillance is not kept on it then the poor person will continue to remain poor and the political parties will accumulate huge amounts. This will result in exploitation of the people for political purposes the help of the same money. This matter should be looked into.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Finance Bill and wish to make a few constructive suggestions.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKAT RATNAM in the chair]

The first and the foremost is one that I feel very strongly about and I would like to have the indulgence of the Members here to be supportive; and that is, in the field of family planning. I have said over and over again, and I hope to do so again, probably in the course of the next week when we discuss family planning under Rule 184 or 193, about giving further incentives and disincentives. No extra provision has been made in any Finance Bill ever since 1980 for any incentive or disincentive. Every one here talks about unemployment, poverty and the plight of the poor, but very few of us have that commitment to say that we cannot solve the problem without bringing down our birth rate. Our target is to arrive at a net reproduction rate of one which means one woman producing one fertile daughter, and the goal was to achieve that by the year 2000. Now we have been told that it cannot be achieved for another 15 more years; they say that it will be achieved, if at all, by the year 2015, which means that the addition to our population will be more than what was anticipated. Therefore, something should have been done to give more incentives for this programme.

The second is something which concerns Gujarat from which I come, and I see no difference between the situation in Gujarat and the situation in Rajasthan. We have the two driest parts in the country suffering from three or four years of acute drought condition. A specific proposal has been made for providing drinking water through pipelines from the Narmada Dam at Navagan across the Gulf of Cambay and a network made whereby water could be provided to the larger towns and larger villages of Saurashtra which is the most isolated and a semi-desert area. The proposal now lies with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and we have to see that this is implemented. And it has been worked out whereby the repayment of the investment made in this project could be recovered from a bridge that is to be built through and over the Gulf of Cambay; the toll tax received from this bridge would give the return on the investment made in this project.

I made a couple of proposals when I spoke on the main Budget and I made a suggestion for giving certain incentives to farmers and agriculturists who make capital investment in their farming. As incentive could be that, if any farmer made an investment in his own farm, the expenditure that he incurs may be adjusted against his income if he has any, to a certain extent, say, upto Rs. 50,000 which is the cost involved for a new tubewell. That vests with the Ministry of Finance, and as you are giving various concessions in these new proposals under the Finance Bill, I strongly recommend that that should be added.

Last of all, since there is not much time, I would like to compliment the Hon. Minister for Finance he is not here now—for the excellent and very supportive concessions that he has given to the tourism industry. He made, in his morning's speech, a specific reference to the importance of this industry the tourism industry, not only in the field of employment potential but also as a great foreign exchange earning industry. And the various concessions that are given—basically four of them are very apt, appropriate and meaningful will certainly give a fillip to this tourism industry. Whilst we are on the subject, I would like to make maybe a couple

of more suggestions to further giving incentives to the tourism industry. One of them is that I had appreciated the fact that a provision has been made for giving further interest subsidy to those who raise loans for setting up small hotels—one star, two star and three star. We are not talking of four star and five star hotels. Interest subsidy loans which exist to the extent of one per cent, he has announced that that would be raised to three per cent. But as a whole, the tourism infrastructure depends on the proliferation of these smaller hotels in the mofussil areas where they are needed and there further incentives will have to be given. I would like the Hon. Minister for Finance to make a note of this that instead of three per cent, why not enhance it to either five per cent or fifty per cent of the interest rate fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, whichever is more. This is a specific suggestion.

Secondly, we have to pay tax on that. Tourism very much depends on the arrival of foreign tourists. It is they who bring us foreign exchange. So, to facilitate their going around in this country, let us give some tax benefit, the import duty benefit that has been given to hotels who import equipment for their functioning. The same incentives may be given to the Transport Division which means motor cars, automobiles, especially those which use diesel engine. If they import air-conditioning equipment for the running of these diesel buses and diesel cars, then let us give them the same forty per cent import duty benefit.

With these few suggestions, I commend the Finance Minister for the amended Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. While doing so, I can hear the echo which was heard four days ago in the All India Congress (I) Session, in which the resolution, which envisages removal of poverty was passed. We remember that some 17 years back Shrimati Gandhi the sole leader of not only this country but of the entire grieved and oppressed humanity raised the voice to remove poverty. She gave this slogan, a programme, to the nation. Some selfish elements and their friends raised the

voice that Shrimati Gandhi should be removed, Shrimati Gandhi left the decision to the people whether they choose to remove poverty or her. At that time Shrimati Gandhi received tremendous support in the country and the selfish elements lost the ground. Today again a similar situation prevails. Certain opportunists communalists and seditious elements exist who once supported Shri Rajiv Gandhi but now trying to remove him when he was given a new programme to the public for removing unemployment along with poverty. But I am sure that history will repeat itself and the people of this country will once again give their decision that they prefer to remove poverty instead of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Thereafter the place of such elements will be once again the same which was some 17 years back in the dustbins. They will lose their ground.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill I would like to draw your attention to the backward States which includes Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government have not given enough assistance for the development of such states; nor have they established industries in the public sector there. The number of tribal and backward people is very large. At present poverty, unemployment and starvation prevails there and special attention should be paid towards such areas I would also like to mention about my Parliamentary constituency, Satna, where the people have remained prey to injustice, inequality, poverty and feudalism for centuries. The Central Government have not established any big industry in the area. Lakhs of people are unemployed there even today. They are still groping in the dark since they have not been able to get the benefits in the post independence era. I would like that the Government should pay attention on this and formulate a policy to establish a big industry there so that the poverty of those people may be removed.

Chitrakut and Maiyar also fall in my constituency where, thousands of tourists come from abroad every year. It is very unfortunate that in places like Chitrakut and Maiyar, inspite of my repeated requests, no pilot project has been started, nor there has been any tourism industry. These places are closely related with civiization, culture and

religion and have an ancient history lakhs of people visit these places with deep reverence every year. Even the modern amenities have not been provided in these areas, due to which the tourists visiting these places have to face great hardships. Through you, Sir, I once again demand that the Government should pay immediate attention to these places and prepare pilot projects or tourist projects.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been continuously demanding for the past three years that a T. V. relay station should be established in Satna. Our Hon. Minister sitting here, while holding the portfolio of this department had given an assurance to this effect and, thereafter every year it was stated here that attempts to establish a T. V. relay centre will surely be made in the current year but it is unfortunate that this promise has remained unfulfilled till today. I submit that a T. V. relay centre must be established in Satna this year, otherwise the anger, unrest and disturbance prevailing among the people there will go out of control.

There are a number of cement factories owned by Tata and Birla in our area. The Central Government have given a variety of concessions to the cement factories but it is our misfortune that inspite of our repeated requests nobody has ever tried to see how the employees are exploited by the management of the cement factories. Nobody has ever tried to take steps in this direction to check pollution caused by the cement factories in this area. If you visit Satna, Maiyar and Camore, you will see its effect upto 20 miles. Crops are destroyed every year in the nearby areas due to the polluted environments. The cattle, men, the whole atmosphere has been badly affected as a result of pollution. No attempt has been made to check the smoke, dust emitting from the factories and pollution caused by it. I submit that Government should take stern action against these cement factories and force them to adopt anti-pollution measures so that this area may be saved from the damage being caused by pollution.

Mr. Chairman Sir, today, as we support the Finance Bill, the country's borders are fraught with many dangers. The conflicts in Pakistan, China and Gulf countries and the situation in the Indian Ocean are all a cause

of concern to us. I want the Government to give special attention in this direction. A lot of concessions have been given and adequate funds have been sanctioned to the Defence Ministry in keeping with the country's policy in these matters. But a lot is being said about the Defence laboratories and Defence departments in our country. Phrases like 'Buying Technology and Induction at the Laboratory Level' are being heard frequently. It is said that India is going to import the latest technology from the U.S.A. Nowhere else in the world is such technology available. I request the Government to kindly keep our Defence laboratories free of this American 'influence'. If this is allowed to happen, the country will become wholly dependent on America and incapable of doing anything else. This year the country sought a variety of technology from America. Unfortunately nothing has been received so far. For example with regard to the 'Manufacture of Composite Material' the country's demand for Super Tough and Super Light Alloys and Steel which is used for the manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft was flatly refused by America. Even after that we have kept on asking them for technology. I want to ask the Government whether the latest technology being demand from America can be used in the manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft? This aspect should be thoroughly looked into. Similary GTX Engines are being manufactured by the G.T.X Turbine Research Establishment in Bangalore. Their object was to reduce the weight of the Engine by at least 200 kilogrammes. Only after that the Engine can be of any use. The Engine's thrust-to weight ratio calls for a reduction of 200 kilograms in weight. Otherwise the Engine will be redundant in these modern times.

What has been the progress of work done in this direction and how far has the Government gone in its objective of reducing the weight by 200 kilograms? Another point I want to mention relates to the discussion being held with America for the purchase of F-20 Tiger Shark Aircraft. America wants to sell us this aircraft but what about their own allies in the NATO who have refused to buy them. What will be the utility of this aircraft for India? The Government should look into this matter de-movo.

We all have heard Dr. Arunachalam, our Defence Adviser. He says that the labo-

ratories of the Defence Ministry should adopt the 'Leap-Frog' technology. This means that we should grasp technology used in other countries quickly and adopt the same in the context of Indian conditions and use in the indigenous manufacture of Defence items. On one hand we hear of this 'Leap-Frog' technology while on the other import of latest technology is talked about.

Talking of 'Induction of Foreign Technology at the Laboratory level', may I know how much achievement has been made in the 'Leap-Frog' technology mentioned by Dr. Arunachalam who is a very respected scientist officer of the Defence Ministry? Are there any factors impeding the efforts to adopt the same?

Everyone is proud of the fact that our Ordnance factories and the Defence Research Wing have done very important work. What is the reason for our Ordnance factories using up only Rs 254 crores out of the Rs.680 crores sanctioned to them last year? The Government should look into this matter.

Similarly the Defence Research Wing has not spent 25 per cent of the amount sanctioned to it. The amount has been lapsed. This is a matter of concern and should be looked into. The House should be apprised of the reasons behind it.

India has purchased T-72 tanks from the Soviet Union. The Government had announced that 50 per cent of the equipment for these tanks will be manufactured by the private sector in India. This 50 per cent equipment will fulfil the needs of this tank. As far as their indigenous manufacture is concerned, I have no objection. What I am worried about is the presence of anti-Soviet elements in India who could sabotage the manufacture of these tanks. This could affect the quality of the tank and ultimately its performance. So the Government should take the fullest precautions while the manufacturing process is on. This becomes all the more important because we are dealing with Russian tanks. Many people in India dislike Russia and they could express resentments by sabotaging the manufacturing of these tanks. So the utmost caution is needed in this matter.

There are plans for the supply communication systems to civilians by the Defence Research and Development Wing. I wholeheartedly support this proposal. The Government should give greater attention to the supply of quality equipment to the civilian population by the Defence Research and Development Wing.

The plight of the poor is discussed every now and then in this country, be it the development of Indian fisheries or marine fisheries. Some years ago a State Fisheries Development Corporation was set up in every State. I shall give the example of Madhya Pradesh. I had been the Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation. During my tenure as Chairman, private contractors and middlemen had been totally eliminated from the scene. Nothing came between the fishermen and the market. Presently the offices of Secretary and Managing Director in this Department are manned by I.A.S. officers. Unfortunately in the recent past, these officials have made a mess of this Corporation because of their selfish interests. The entire Corporation has virtually been handed over to businessmen. Private contractors have once again been brought on to the scene. It is beyond comprehension why the Government is a silent spectator in this episode. Why is the Government hesitant in taking action against bureaucrats indulging in such shameless practices to further their own interests?

The Government should give this matter serious thought. With these words I thank you and once again support the Finance Bill. There are some elements in India who are bent upon misguiding and deceiving the people. I hope the passing of this Bill will thwart the evil designs of these elements. This Finance Bill is like a rising sun, the emergence of which will kill the darkness of poverty and unemployment. Its emergence will signify the dawn of a new era where the hopes and aspirations of the masses can be realised.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Finance Bill is a very important Bill. I understand that during the debate on this Bill, Hon. Members of this House get an opportunity to analyse,

evaluate and criticise the Government's policies, specially those which were announced during presentation of the Budget. Hon. Members of the ruling party are present but, it is regretted that Hon. Members, for whom this was a golden opportunity, have walked out of the House. Walking out of the House might afford them some self-satisfaction but they have failed in their responsibility towards the common man. Their responsibility to seek explanations, to give serious thought to a subject. I do not think this kind of behaviour will find favour with anybody. Mr. Chairman Sir, even you will not approve it from the core of your heart.

Mr. Chairman Sir, a democratic system exists in our country. This system gives prime importance to tolerance. Tolerance is not expected from the ruling party alone but also from the Opposition. Only when both sides observe a tolerant attitude can the democratic process and the proceedings of the House run smoothly. The point on which the opposition behaved like this was an ordinary one. It was practically a non-issue, more in the nature of a comic interlude. The Hon'ble Prime Minister sought to give a comic touch to an ordinary matter. Instead of taking it in that spirit the Opposition behaved in a manner most unbecoming of them. The common man will never forgive them for displaying an attitude worthy of the deepest condemnation.

Sir, now we have the opportunity to analyse the economic situation in the country which has come up after presentation of the Budget. Today, we have the opportunity to analyse what the economic conditions of our country were at the time of the presentation of Budget and what direction we have been able to give so far. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate and thank the Hon. Minister of Finance for giving special importance to the agriculture and the rural economy through this Budget. Some of our colleagues belonging to the opposition parties and even some of the Congressmen have expressed the apprehensions inside and outside the House that the benefits of the rebates given in the prices of fertilizer will not reach the small farmers, but the Hon. Minister of Finance had assured at that time that nothing of

this type would be allowed to happen and now I feel very much proud to say that the Hon. Minister has fulfilled assurance and the small farmers are getting the benefits of these rebates. But as far as the prices of essential commodities are concerned, there have been some lacunae. If we evaluate the prices of the essential commodities after the presentation of Budget, then, we will find that there has been 10 to 15 per cent price hike in some of the items. The price rise of some of the items cannot be justified in any way. The Government gave some concession in the excise duty of coffee, but even then the prices of coffee have increased. The manufacturers of cold drinks have also increased the prices of their products. The D.M.S. Ghee, which was previously sold in the Parliament at the rate of 52 rupees per k.g. is now being sold at the rate of 60 rupees per k.g. There has been a direct increase of 8 rupees per k.g. There are several other items also where the price rise has been between 15 to 20 per cent. In this way, the general public loses faith in the Government and feels that Government says something else and does something else. A tradition has developed in India that after the presentation of every Budget the prices must increase between 15 to 20 per cent. Keeping the tradition in view, all manufacturers in general and the manufacturers manufacturing consumers items in particular have taken it for granted that they have the right to increase the prices between 15 to 20 per cent. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to develop such a mechanism by which this tradition may be brought to an end. I am to say that if taxes are increased, then there will be no harm in increasing the prices. The consumer will tolerate that price rise because he understands that that would be in the interest of the country. But when without levying new taxes or increasing the prices by the Government, the prices are increased by the manufacturers on their own, then, the consumer feels that he has been cheated. Now, this is the responsibility of the Government and all of us to see that the general consumer may not feel that he is cheated by the manufacturers. Here, I would like to urge the Ministry of Finance to take effective steps to control the present day situation of the market and the price rise.

Recently, we have become inclined towards certain items which are called as consumer items but in fact these are the luxurious items. These are not the food-grains, eatable or coarse cloth but are the luxurious things. Today, we are giving the same concessions to these so called consumer items which we previously used to give to the priority sector. This is not proper. As far as the field of automobiles is concerned, every one would welcome a revolution or a change in this industry, especially when there is overall change in the whole world. It can be seen that apart from the cars, India is flooded with different types of Motorcycles and scooters. Different names of motorcycles and scooters are heard every day and each company claims that their product is unique in the world. While seeing the advertisement in television the question arises whether we are seeing the Indian Television or the American or Japanese Television. After seeing the advertisement of these items in Television the people belonging to the middle class society also desire to have those things and when they find these things beyond their reach, then they feel frustrated which affects our system. On the other side, the Government have given crores of rupees to the automobile sector in the name of importing technology from foreign countries. There is not a single manufacturer who has not collected crores of rupees from the general public in the form of deposits. In this way they have collected such a huge amount that they can bring up their future generations merely from the interest likely to be accrued on the amount of deposits. The people, whose money is deposited there are being cheated by these manufacturers. The delivery of vehicles is not made to them in time and many bad trade practices are being followed by them. I would, therefore, like to request you that enough has happened and now Government should check all these practices and if not then, the feeling of competition may crop up in other fields also. If this happens, then there will be no end to this problem. As one of my Hon friends was saying that there is also the possibility of our defence laboratories becoming corrupt because we are taking now techniques from America and other countries. This is not an apprehension only but it may also become a reality. This situation is not in that sector only but it is in other sector also. There is need to

impose some control on the tough competition going in the industries in the name of import of new technology. I am sure that the Hon. Minister of Finance would definitely pay his attention towards this. At present the position is that we have not been able to completely Indianise the Maruti Car. The economy of Japan is flourishing. We are sending them money. We are getting finished goods from them, which are assembled in India and are presented in the market in our own name. If no check is imposed upon this practice then our country would just become an assembling workshop of Japan.

The Government have announced some new and old schemes which are meant for eradication of poverty. The Government have also increased the financial resources for these schemes. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for this. But I would like to urge that there are some areas which require the attention of the Government, specially where we have made investments. The targets of the NREP, RLEGP, Indira Awas Yojna and Special Component Plan is almost the same viz. to help the poor people living in the rural areas, to provide them employment and shelter. I want to request that instead of allocating funds for different items, we should prepare a single programme for this purpose. If the entire money which is being provided for the NREP, RLEGP and Indira Awas Yojana under these programme is clubbed together and if banks and financial institutions are also asked to help in this matter then shelterless people can definitely be helped and they can be provided with houses.

The Hon. Finance Minister has announced Jaldhara Yojna and Kuteer Jyoti Yojna. A commitment to provide drinking water to every village under the 'Jaldhara' programme by 1990 has also been made. But the allocation made in this field is quite inadequate. Under the present allocations made in this Budget it is not possible to provide drinking water to every village of Uttar Pradesh even upto 1995. This is not the case with Uttar Pradesh only, the same is the case with other States also, I, therefore, would like to request you that to fulfill the assurance of providing drinking water to every village of India by 1990,

more financial resources should be provided for this programme. Nothing would be better than providing drinking water to every village of this country by 1990.

Under the programme of 'Kutir Jyoti', the funds allocated to the State Electricity Boards through the Rural Electrification Corporation for the rural electrification programme but instead of utilising funds for the rural electrification, it is being used for paying salaries etc. There is need to check this tendency otherwise the target fixed under the programme would not be achieved.

I am thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister for giving a new slogan of "Gareebi Hatao, Berojgari Hatao" (Eradication of poverty and unemployment). Actually, this is not merely a slogan but it is a basic formula which have raised hopes and aspirations in the minds of the people. The responsibility of implementing the slogan given in Madras by the Hon. Prime Minister is that of the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries. Because at present the Ministry of Finance is lead by a team of very talented and mature Ministers. Shri N. D. Tiwari and his colleagues, Shri Aji Panja, Shri Eduardo Faleiro and Shri Gadgvi. I, therefore, hope and firmly believe that this slogan will be fully implemented and given practical shape by this team in coordination with other Ministries. After this slogan a new hope has risen in the minds of the unemployed youths that the Government is doing something for them. But if this slogan is not implemented in its right earnest then it will be a great injustice to the people of this country. The Financial Institutions and the Banks will have to play an important role for achieving this end. The bank, will have to come forward to help the educated unemployed youths in particular. But, it has been observed that the banks are not playing their role in the manner in which they ought to be, whether in the field of Self Employment Guarantee Scheme or the programmes such as I.R.D.P. etc. If you go and ask any rural youth that have the banks played their role properly for implementing these programmes, his straight forward reply would be that Banks have not played their role in the manner in which they ought to be. Mostly the banks have been creating hurdles instead

of providing help in these programmes. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that a discussion should be held with all the banks through the Reserve Bank of India and they should be told that it is their national duty to support the unemployed, to fulfil the aspirations of Shrimati Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the banks and the financial institutions should help them, whenever needed.

Just now, I was mentioning about the politics of tolerance. In this regard, we may level as many as charges on the opposition as we may like but in certain cases regional imbalance is the cause of intolerance and there also exists the disparity among the individual income which is also responsible for it, but apart from this, regional economic imbalance is also responsible for it. There is the problem of Punjab, where due to over-development, some elements have started thinking in the wrong direction. Same is the case of Gorkhaland, the West Bengal Government has not paid proper attention to the Gorkhaland agitation. They have been neglected and the State Government did not care for its responsibility of the economic development of that region. During the last seven-eight years, they are basically responsible for the situation. Otherwise this problem of Gorkhaland may not have arisen. Those Gorkhas who fought for this country would have never chosen the path of violence. The West Bengal Government is wholly responsible for creating this situation. The way they have handled the situation is deplorable, but there is no use of only blaming the West Bengal Government because when I look towards my own hill areas, I find the same situation prevailing there. As a Member of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh, I also associate myself with their pain and suffering. The Government of India has not done enough for the development of Uttar Pradesh. We constitute 70 per cent of the total population of the country. The total investment made on our economic activities in industrial sector is only 3 per cent, whether the investment has been made by the private sector or public sector or the financial institutions of the Government of India. The Gadgil formula or Revised Gadgil Formula is only helping those States which are already sufficiently developed. I have no grudge

against Maharashtra or Karnataka, but this formula is only helping the already economically-developed States. If you study the statistics, you will find that even today the investments made in public sector by financial institutions or the banks in Uttar Pradesh is not more than three per cent. Last year also maximum investment was 3 per cent only. The Government must change this situation otherwise a big state like Uttar Pradesh will remain dormant and will not be able to keep pace with the progress of the country. The Eastern Uttar Pradesh, which has the largest density of population in India, is still in a very backward form. What investments have been made in the field of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh which has the capacity to produce rice for whole of the country. I want to know as to whether Government of India have taken any step for exploitation of the mineral wealth in Bundelkhand district? What has been done for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh? We have so much capacity of hydel power that we can produce electricity for whole of the Northern India, but no funds have been allocated for using this capacity.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What about your State Government itself?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Our State Government has pleaded several times, but whenever the question of national interest comes, Uttar Pradesh retreats and gives preference to the national interest. But today, the circumstances are changing and the people of Uttar Pradesh are getting step motherly treatment. You should pay attention to it. I am not only talking of Uttar Pradesh, but also of other States as Bihar and others where there is an imbalance in so far as financial investments made for the development is concerned. This imbalance should be assessed and steps should be taken to invest more money for development purposes.

On behalf of the employees, I would like to submit one thing. We are grateful

to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Finance for making provision of funds in this Budget for payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. But when a D.A. instalment is due, it should be paid to the employees in the month of March, but instead of paying the instalment, we are just putting off the matter by carrying out negotiations with J.C.M. Many of the J.C.M. representatives are colleagues of our communist friends and they have their own political interests. They want the matter to be dragged so that discontent arises among the employees and making use of that discontent, the communist party can malign the Government. Our bureaucracy is getting trapped in their nets. When the Supreme Court and Forth Pay Commission have regarded the dearness allowance a universal right of employees and it should be paid to them on the fixed date and a provision has also been made in the Budget in this regard, then why the payments are not made in time. I would like to urge that whenever you give your reply, you should state that instalment of dearness allowance, which has become overdue, has been paid.

After Fourth Pay Commission's report, there has been such a massive jump in the pay-scales that even the class IV employee working in defence, in I.I.C. or elsewhere has come in the range of income tax. The Government will not get adequate returns from him because he will invest it elsewhere and whatever the Government will get, will not be commensurate to the expenditure, likely to be incurred in that connection but the poor common man, who is a class III and class IV employee will also come in the purview of income tax. Not only on behalf of them, but on behalf of the entire middle class. I would like to urge that the income tax exemption limit should be raised by the Government. Though the matter has been considered by the Government, but the limit has not been raised. This limit should be raised to Rs. 25 thousand, because the common man, who is supporting the Government and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has a feeling that the Government is not feeling the hardships faced by them.

With these words, I welcome the Finance Bill. I feel pity on the intelligence of our opposition members. Our Prof.

Ranga is a freedom fighter and has a vast experience in politics. He has witnessed the politics of both the ruling party and opposition. He must be feeling sorry for the irresponsible behaviour of the opposition today. We should condemn their behaviour in the strongest terms.

With these words. I support this Bill.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill. First of all, I will say something about the direct taxes.

As our friend, Shri Rawat said that before Budget was presented it was hoped that the income tax exemption limit will be raised from Rs. 18 thousand to Rs. 25 thousand, but nothing happened. In view of the price-rise today, an income of Rs. 25 thousand is of no value. Those persons who have somewhat knowledge of economics and tax administration, realise that the tax administration should be such that for collecting taxes, the administration may not have to spend much. Those places should be given more attention where there is the potentiality of collecting more taxes. You can mobilise more resources from there.

The Government has to give exemption upto certain standard to the fixed income groups. In organised sector, an ordinary worker has an annual income of more than Rs. 25 thousand. I don't know whether the Government is aware of this fact or not. I have been the manager of many big companies, so I am saying that in organised sector, a matric passed unskilled worker gets not less than Rs. 3000 per month. So they have to pay the income tax. But on the other side, there are lakhs of such people whose monthly income is not less than rupees ten lakhs, but they do not pay a single paise as income tax. I am saying this with full responsibility. What to say of the country, but in Delhi itself, there are lakhs of people who have a monthly income of lakhs of rupees, but they do not give any tax.

One may study the report on tax reform of any of the commissions. Everyone has said that put your hands in that pond which is full of fish and you will conve-

niently get them. What is the use of putting your hand in an empty well, because you know that your efforts will not be fruitful. Some four-five days ago, I want to attend a marriage in South-Delhi. According to my guess, he is an ordinary businessman. But after looking at the outer decorations, eatables and many other things, leaving other transactions, it appeared to me that not less than Rs. 60-70 lakhs have been spent on this marriage. Looking at those decorations, we cannot think of such ostentations living even in heaven. By observing such vulgar display of wealth, it came to my mind that everything will go in the same way forever. We will go on discussing the blackmoney inside and outside the Parliament, but those who are earning blackmoney will continue to earn the same. In this way some people will continue to indulge in vulgar display of wealth and others will continue to be exploited. If you want to have a Welfare State in the real sense of the term then ostentatious living and vulgar display of wealth has to be done away with. You should assure us in this regard as only then the people will have faith in us, otherwise, as our Hon. colleagues have stated that people think that the Government says one thing and does another. If we make up our mind to control blackmoney, why cannot we do it! If we are able to check blackmoney even by 50 per cent, you will see how the prices fall in the country. During the emergency rule, prices had fallen while the party in power were the same as present. At that time, the officers were scared about the fact that if they supported the blackmarketer they would be sacked and the matter would not go to the court. The traders were afraid that if they were caught with blackmoney, they would be put behind the bars and they would not be able to appeal to the court in this regard. I am not telling you to impose emergency, but an atmosphere should be created where people could believe that the honest will be respected and the dishonest will be put behind the bars. I want to emphasise that until you do so, you may bring any number of bills or give any number of speeches, it will all be of no use. You will not be able to curb price rise and the rich will grow richer and the poor poorer.

As regards Direct taxes, I want to point out that last year there was a hullabaloo about the Expenditure tax being imposed. Several committees were constituted, a consultative committee group was one of them, many articles were published in the Press about this matter and Government also proposed that Expenditure tax will be imposed but it was "all sound and fury signifying nothing." You imposed Expenditure tax only on hotel expenses. That also where the rent would be more than Rs. 400 and even here, people have found loopholes but that is another matter. You should impose expenditure tax in other areas as well and then see as to how ostentatious living is checked. It should be imposed on air tickets, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 500. You spend that money on development work. Similarly tax can be imposed on passengers travelling by air conditioned coaches. That amount can also be utilised for development work. In a similar way, people buying flats which are priced above Rs. 2 lakhs should also pay expenditure tax. Thus, a practical shape has to be provided to this concept and then you will see as to how people admire you. Once the poor people are convinced that Government is committed to their welfare, then they will have a good opinion about you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Estate Duty was done away with two years ago but it has been reintroduced in this Budget. You may be right and perhaps I may be wrong in what I am thinking. You say that it will be imposed on only those who will be paying wealth tax. Perhaps it is right, I accept it. But when you do not have the required personnel then why have you reintroduced it without any rhyme or reason? What you had withdrawn this burden from the point of view of tax administration, why has it been introduced afresh? I will request that Estate Duty should not be reimposed because it creates difficulties for the people and they feel harassed. I have seen that a man buys a small flat with the earnings of his whole life or saves Rs. 50,000 in the bank. The man dies all of a sudden. His widow has not only to suffer the pain of his death but has also to pay taxes on the amount saved in the bank. I want to request you to do away with Estate Duty altogether and impose some other kind of tax instead. The

procedure of Direct taxes should be simplified so that people are not scared of the very term of Income Tax and are not afraid of going to the income-tax office. An honest citizen should be proud of the fact that if he pays his taxes, no one will harass him. One provision which you have inserted in this Bill is that in case of late payment of Income-tax, penalty and interest will have to be paid. There are different kinds of people with different kinds of problems. People are not able to file the returns in stipulated time. It has to be seen whether each tax payer is paying his taxes or not. If he submits the returns after 3 months, it makes little difference. Such cases have come to me where I.T.Os have been harassing the tax payers who have not filed their returns in time to pay interest and penalty as well. Those who do not pay their taxes should be penalised but for those who pay the taxes, interest and penalty should be waived ... (*Interruptions*) The procedure should be such which does not cause any harassment to the tax-payers. You give advertisements in the newspapers that the tax-evaders will not be spared. It seems as if something unprecedented is going to take place. People keep on waiting but nothing happens. The persons making black money keep on making it. When you publicise that you are going to conduct raids, then you should also publicise as to how many raids have you conducted in a month? Bring out a list of the names of person whose premises have been raided during the last 3 months. What is the harm in bringing out such a list? It is another matter that these people may be acquitted subsequently, but at least the people will come to know the names of those who indulge in such activities. The reality of those will be revealed who become rich by dishonest means. If a person while stealing goods worth Rs. 100 at night, is caught by chance, he is put behind bars. But the people who accumulate crores of rupees during day time are welcomed and respected. Can such a system go on? About Direct taxes, I want to urge the Hon. Minister to take some steps which would benefit the poor and as it is said about justice :

[English]

Justice is not only done, but it should also appear to have been done,

[Translation]

It should be evident that you have taken some action for the benefit of the poor and put the tax evaders behind bars. Only then the people will be benefited. You have granted considerable relief in the Excise duty, you had given it before as well but my experience is that whatever relief is given does not reach the consumers. The Hon. Member who spoke before me said that prices are sky rocketing. The Hon. Minister should accompany me once to the market to observe the condition of the people. The middle class is no more, only two classes are left, that of the rich and the poor. The middle class has been crushed. What to say of the poor? At present there are only two categories of people viz. rich or poor. You should put aside every other task and take measures to contain price-rise and then you will see as to how the country makes progress. The neighbouring countries have contained it. If you increase production, prices will automatically fall. If you acquire all the black money, prices will come down. If you are not able to curb price rise, then, I regret to say, that a new class is coming up. I can see it with my own eyes. You go to Bihar where you will observe that the situation is worse than what is in Punjab for there are about 100 to 200 educated unemployed youth in every village. They are not finding employment and as a result of which they are taking recourse to violence. You may call it Naxalite movement or Extremism. But there is a saying 'a desperate man leaves nothing to chance.' He was not getting a morsel to eat so he took up arms. Steps should be taken to ensure that extremism and naxalism does not spread any more. Measures should be taken to provide means of livelihood to the people. First of all, you should bring education under Central list and take action to stop the opening of any more colleges. Graduates are roaming about without any work in every village. A graduate boy has to bear the sarcas of his family members for not getting a job and also of the society. If he is forced to enter a wedlock he is ridiculed in his in-laws and in this way he gets frustrated and takes up arms. If he has taken up arms, then, people like us are responsible for it because we could not give him proper

guidance. I can see writings on the wall. What is happening in Bihar will happen in other States as well. Something should be done in this regard. The Hon. Prime Minister gave the right slogan 'Bekari Hatao' in Madras. But Government will have to make efforts to give a concrete shape to it. Mere slogan will not help and I want to submit that those who are committed to the progress of this country should seriously think about according maximum significance to family planning. Some measures like double or triple promotions have been provided as incentives in foreign countries to couples having only one child. And if on the other hand, the couple has more than one child the promotions will be withdrawn even demotions will take place. If the Family Planning Programme is linked with economic welfare, it will certainly help in controlling population. If a person submits a certificate of his having undergone vasectomy, you should grant him a double or a triple promotion without any hesitations.

Substantial help should be given to them so that they feel assured of leading a comfortable life. Regrettably, our present day society is ridden with a number of wrong beliefs. For people in India, a female offspring denotes a dismal future. I suggest that after a female-child is born if either of the parents gets himself/herself sterilised the State should make out a fixed-deposit of Rs. 15,000-20,000 in the name of the family. This money will multiply into lakhs and come in handy by the time the girl reaches marriageable age. The head of the family will then breathe in peace. This proposal needs practical thinking. There are two opinions that economic development, however much, will come to nought if the family planning programme is not effectively implemented.

For the past one year I have been hearing that our country is affected by drought. This problem has been discussed in the House also. But when I visit my constituency of North Bihar, I have to shamefacedly listen to my people accusing the centre of turning a deaf ear to their woes. People over there say that this is the first time in 150 years that floods of such magnitude have ravaged North Bihar. But there is no public document on these floods,

Whenever we talk of agriculture or floods we say that crops were destroyed due to drought. But it should be remembered that North Bihar has contributed a lot in terms of foodgrains. This year lakhs of rupees worth of crops have been destroyed by floods. The extent of damage cannot be described in words. I agree that drought also creates havoc. Even so, has drought ever seen house collapses and clothes and utensils of people being swept away? People have no idea where their belongings have gone. Where a hut stood once there is nothing but flood water. A surcharge on income-tax has been imposed to tide over the problem of drought. I demand that this surcharge should not be confined to drought alone but made applicable to floods also. In matters of providing assistance, flood-affected people should be treated at par with those affected by drought. If bank loans in drought affected areas have been waived, the same should be done in areas affected by floods. Besides this, the Government should take steps to control floods which occur in Bihar every year. This is the responsibility of the Central Government. Talks should be held with the Nepalese Government to find a solution to this problem. Why is that the people of Bihar have to suffer year after year? Today the situation is such that the people who once owned 500 acres of land and were members of prosperous families are eking out a livelihood as labourers in Delhi's Chandni Chowk. Tolerance has reached its limits. Where is the justification in the people of Bihar being subjected to an annual dose of suffering? The Central Government should seriously think about taking steps to tackle this menace of floods. The situation has now become beyond our tolerance. Is there any justification that we should go on facing flood every year. If the people of Bihar are tolerant it does not mean that they should go on suffering. Flood is no ordinary problem. The Government should give serious thought to this problem.

Today a strange practice is being followed in the country wherein all funds under the 20 Point Programme are handed over to the Collector. Collectors of today have become mini-Mughals. The opinion of an M.L.A. or an M.P. cuts no ice with them.

They do not give any importance to the public representatives. I want to emphasise that most of the Collectors are dishonest. I say this with a great sense of responsibility and I am willing to prove my point. At least I have information about the Collectors posted in Bihar. Some time back the premises of a Deputy Commissioner were raided and Rs. 60 lakhs were found. How is the Government going to justify this? Another thing is that anybody goes and gets a stay-order from the Court. How could Dollars possibly reach a Deputy Commissioner posted in the interior of the State? Perhaps there is a justification for this. Perhaps the Deputy Commissioner helped himself out of the funds earmarked for some developmental work. The Government relaxes after sanctioning funds for developmental work. Has it ever tried to find whether these funds ultimately benefit the poor and if they do, to what extent? We politicians are unnecessarily blamed when a new bureaucratic class to which the Collectors belong, has joined ranks of the corrupt. So the Government should decentralise the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. I have visited China and seen for myself how people have constructed big dams and accomplished big tasks by contributing their own labour. I feel this is the best way to go about it. The same thing was done while constructing the Kosi project in Bihar. If the Government wants to lay an unmetalled road in a village and the amount required is Rs. 2 lakhs, the villagers could be asked to put in their labour so that half of the amount is covered. Let the Government pay only Rs. 1 lakh and then see where corruption takes place. There should be a system to check malpractices. Otherwise all money sanctioned by the Government will go down the drain or more appropriately down the throat of the hungry bureaucratic class.

Crores of rupees have been spent during the last 4-5 years in the name of forestry. Every Forest Officer has grown 100 times richer than he was before. This matter needs looking into. Trees are not being planted while the bank balances of officers keep on increasing. After all this money belongs to the poor then how and from where do these officers lay their hands on it? A time has come when it is hard to pinpoint exactly

where things go wrong. If there is a theft somewhere the public will claim that we too had a hand in it. So I suggest that all efforts be made to ensure that developmental funds are entrusted to the right sort of people.

In the end I shall say that when the concept of public-sector enterprises was introduced in the country a lot of hopes were raised. It seemed as if drastic changes would follow. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru truly had big dreams of the public sector. He used to say that this is a modern-day temple. How true his words have proved to be! If an infrastructure for steel and heavy engineering had not been set up by Pandit Nehru, India would have remained economically dependent on foreign countries. I bow my head to that great soul. He deserves the highest praise for his far-sightedness. When the concept of public sector was sought to be introduced in other areas, officers who were appointed as Managing Directors or Chairmen gave the Government a bad name. The outcome of raids conducted on each Chairman or Managing Director is well known. The Government should secretly investigate if any public sector undertaking, whether big or small, is running into losses. And whether its Managing Director is taking advantage of the situation to fill his own offers. How long will these officers continue eating into public money to further their selfish motives?

Let me contradict my own point. Today a new wave is sweeping across the globe. The Soviet Union has adopted a policy of 'Glasnost.' In China people are shedding orthodox attitudes towards work, turning to newer methods. Why not give a fresh thought to the public-sector undertakings running into losses? I am totally against privatisation. Even then, if a co-operative of professional managers is formed, small-scale public-sector units could be handed over to them on an experimental basis. This could be done for a period of 5 years with the condition that all losses would be borne by them and profits would be shared in an equal ratio. Is there any harm in experimenting? Russia, the messiah of socialism, is doing it and even China is doing it. So why cannot India indulge in a bit of experimentation? Can the public exchequer afford to

comply with the public-sector units' frequent demands for money? We have to draw a line somewhere.

A very good point has been mentioned in the Finance Bill. It says that income earned by export-oriented units through exports will not be taxed. In view of India's foreign exchange position, the state of world trade and press reports on the American ban on Indian textiles, this facility gains added importance. This is certainly a welcome step and exporters should be given more such facilities. These could range from providing subsidy on raw materials to assistance in marketing of their products. Exports are a valuable source of sustenance.

The Government may be aware that imported goods have flooded Delhi's Palika Bazaar. Textiles and other items from Japan, Korea and Taiwan can be found there. Locally manufactured goods cannot compete with these imported goods. India cannot hope to compete in the international market if the prices of her export items are not made reasonable.

In the end, I want to say that let us unitedly give a practical shape to the slogan given by the Hon. Prime Minister about eradication of unemployment and show the world that we can remove unemployment from this counting in an effective manner.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill 1988, I want to make some submissions before the House. All of my Hon. colleagues have said that this Budget is commendable and the Hon. Finance Minister has paid special attention towards the economic policies of this country and has emphasised that the economic policy should be implemented in the right direction more effectively. He has tried to accord priorities in this Budget in today's context and has increased the allocations accordingly. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the Budget of this year has been welcomed throughout the country as an agriculture oriented Budget. Even after facing the severest drought and flood for the last 3 years, the economy of the country has not

staggered. The people have not suffer during this critical period due to the right policies of the Government. Top priority has been given in this Budget to the programmes concerning with the Agriculture industry, rural development, twenty point programme and the programmes meant for the development of youths. The provision for allocation of more funds has been made in this Budget so that we may tide over the situation created by the drought conditions during the last three years.

Keeping these facts in mind the concrete steps taken by the Government under the guidance and inspiration of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, are highly commendable. The rate of interest on the loan given to the farmers against their crops has been decreased by one per cent to two and a half per cent. This is an historic and commenable step. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1295 crores has been allocated for Irrigation and Agriculture which is 40 per cent more than that of last year's.

As far as the programmes of rural development are concerned, a sum of Rs. 2200 crore has been allocated for I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and other rural development programmes this year. It proves that our Government is vigilant about the complications of employment in villages and about creation of assets for the development of villages. The Government have given a top priority to these programmes in this Budget.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the chair]

Along with this, a provision has also been made to give pumps for irrigation to the small and marginal farmers, Harijans, Adivasis and the landless families under the "Jaldhara" scheme. These pumps would be made available through the Government. Besides 10 lakh wells would be dug and made available under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. programmes to those small, marginal, harijan and adivasi farmers who do have the agricultural land but do not have the means of irrigation. This in itself is a revolutionary decision. By these programmes

those families and farmers will be helped who are actually in dire need of the help of Government. I would like to praise these attempts whole heartedly.

The Government have taken steps in this Budget to decrease the prices of insecticides from 7-1/2 per cent to 10 per cent. Farmers will be directly benefitted by this and it will give fruitful results in the course of time. Due to the severest drought faced by several States, the production of foodgrains decreased and the people, faced a lot of difficulties in getting foodgrains for their day to day requirements. But, our Government by using its reserve stock of foodgrains distributed the foodgrains in the affected areas through fair price shops. Along with this, under the programmes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. foodgrains, were also given to the workers under the food for programme. This helped us to offset the adverse effect of the severe drought upon the rural people. In spite of facing all these problems in these 3 years, our economic policy did not stagger and the industrial production growth rate went on increasing. The industrial growth rate which decreased to 1.7 per cent during the Janata Party rule has once again reached 9.7 per cent. After 1980, our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has taken several steps to make our country self-reliant in every field that may be the field of defence production, petroleum production, foodgrain production, the small and medium industries or industries in the public sector. After independence, under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru our Government decided to develop the country in a planned manner through Five Year Plans. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had set up the industrial and economic structure of India in a right direction. He had also made plans for increasing agriculture production. Later on, Shrimati Indira Gandhi made solid efforts to make the country self-reliant. Due to these policies and plannings, the present Government, under the leadership of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is doing its work successfully. The present Government is successfully implementing all those policies which were determined by the nation builders. The Government have also solved the crisis of drinking water in rural areas by making efforts on war footing. The Govern-

ment have promised to supply drinking water to nearly one lakh sixty two thousand villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan. By the end of the financial year 1987-88 the crisis of drinking water of nearly 1 lakh villages has been solved. A provision of nearly 430 crore rupees has been made in this Budget of this year for the cleanliness programme and supply of drinking water in the rural areas. This shows how much the Government and the officials of the concerned departments are worried about making arrangement for drinking water in the remote areas and that is why top priority has been given to this programme in the Central Government's Budget.

While speaking at the time of presentation of this year's Budget, the Hon. Minister of Finance has announced some special concessions, relief in taxes and some other incentives for 5 years to the small and export oriented industries. I think that such concessions to our enterpreneurs and simplification of rules will have good effect on the economy and industrial production of the country and we will be able to present our products in the international market at proper time and at proper prices. This will also increase our employment potential in our country and we would be able to invest the capital of our country in the productive field instead of investing it in unproductive fields. By this we would be able to achieve higher productivity. The Hon. Minister of Finance has given top priority to the small and export-oriented industries in this Budget. He has kept in view the problems of these industries and has declared more concessions for the next five years.

As far as the slogan of eradication of poverty and unemployment given by our Hon. Prime Minister in the Madras session of the All India Congress Committee is concerned, I would like to say that our Hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has paid attention towards the biggest problem of the present India. He has presented it before the people not only in the form of a slogan but as a resolution. Now, this is the duty of all Ministries concerning Finance, Rural Development Industries, Khadi Gramodyog and labour to prepare jointly an integrated plan to give practical shape to this resolution. Because today the number of educated employed in our country is more than 1 crore 20 lakhs. The Government has made

many schemes as I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., T.R.Y.S.E.M., self-employment scheme and Khadi Gramodyog scheme but there is no provision of conducting all these schemes from one window. If the educated unemployed in urban or rural areas can get all the facilities of these self-employment schemes from one window and also proper training whether through I.I.T. or under T.R.Y.S.E.M. or through different training programmes, then certainly we will be able to provide employment to at least 10 lakh unemployed youths every year under these programmes. This much scope can be seen in the provision made in the Finance Bill. I would like to invite your and the Hon. Finance Minister's attention to the fact that under the I.R.D.P. we have conducted a survey of the people living below the poverty line in every village. Through nationalised banks, they are given loans on a very low rate of interest so that they can have irrigation facilities, purchase bullock-carts and cattle or set up a cottage or a small scale industry in the village. But corruption is the biggest problem. It is seen that there is much bungling so far as subsidy is concerned. In this connection the beneficiary has to face a lot of difficulty. My suggestion is that instead of giving the component of subsidy, if interest free loan is given to the people living below the poverty line, then it will end corruption and also the process of taking rounds to the banks and offices by the beneficiaries, who get loan after having 20-25 rounds. The total expenditure works out to be the same. If a loan of Rs. 3000 is granted to anyone, then its one third, that is Rs. 1000 are given to him as a grant and that after 6 months or one year while he has to return the amount of Rs. 3000 in 5 years. The rate of interest has been fixed as 9 to 10 per cent in such a way that he has to return Rs. 3000 within 5 years. So if we give him Rs. 3000 as interest free loan then it will be the same thing, but corruption, mis-utilisation of component of subsidy and other problems as not getting loans in time will be checked. The beneficiary will get direct loan from the nationalised banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that if the provision of 2,200 crores made in this year's Budget under programmes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. etc. started by the Government for rural development is utilised properly and provided to the needy in time, then on the one hand the

Government's credibility will increase and on the other more opportunities for employment will be available. The promise given by our Hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi to the poor of this country is not merely a slogan but a resolution of our leader which is being given a practical shape in the rural areas. I would like to say something about the nationalised banks. The Hon. Minister of Finance has left the House, but my views should be conveyed to him and through these proceedings he will pay attention to it. It has been observed by all and there are no two opinions that the efficiency in the working of Banks have gone down during the last few years. Good efforts are however, being made by nationalised banks in villages and it has helped in strengthening the rural economy, but it is yet to be ensured that the farmer and the needy person get its benefit in time. A monitoring committee should be formed at district level to exercise control over the working of the branches of the nationalised banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks in the villages. A monitoring committee is a district level co-ordination committee. But there are no representatives of the people like M.Ps and M.L.As. in the Committee. Branch Managers and Collectors are their Chairmen. I suggest that the DLCC Committee should consist of representatives of the people like M.Ps. and M.L.As. and also the Chairman of the Co-operative Bank who should chalk out the action plan setting out aims therein. Although this bank becomes a lead bank in its district and makes our action plan for three years. In the action plan, the bank officials themselves fix the targets and priorities in the absence of any representative of the farmers or of the people. When an action plan is prepared for a particular district, then why the representatives of the farmers and people and the members of the elected bodies are not associated with this work. Nothing will be achieved, till the planning is not decentralised. Our Hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also said that all the plans should be formulated at district level. My suggestion is that so far as working in banks is concerned, the action plan should get priority.

With these words that our Hon. Minister of Finance will pay attention towards making improvements in the working of the nationalised banks and make them more efficient; I conclude.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. This Bill is very important to achieve the aims of this Budget. I understand that so far as mobilisation of funds and their utilisation or misutilisation is concerned, we have not been able to deliver the goods. It appears that we are not depending on the right person. I am quite sure that the farmer of our country is that person. We can learn from the farmer how funds can be raised and utilised. I would like to congratulate you for the attention you have paid to the farmers and I also would like to congratulate our leaders who have made another Gandhi after Gandhiji, who has paid attention to the farmers. Our whole system is working to achieve that end. You have made allocations, but have not chosen the farmer as a medium. You must choose the farmer as the medium. Just now as it was said that we reach the farmers through banks. Now this bank has to be decentralised. I would like to submit that this duty should directly be entrusted to Gram Panchayat which is capable of doing it. Have full confidence in the Gram Panchayat who can do banking for its village. A farmer living in a village knows that how a farmer will use the loan and how he will return it. So the farmers should be involved in this work. Today, the reverse is being done. The farmer who is in the need of money and for whom we are disbursing it, has no part to play in the whole system. They must be involved in this work.

We are happy that you are doing something to ensure industrial growth. Since the aim of the industrial growth is to benefit the farmer, then it should be agro-based. Otherwise, the farmer, will not get any benefit of it. Industries are being set up to increase the capital of the country and to remove unemployment in the rural areas where 80 per cent people live. In spite of the fact that many schemes have been made to remove unemployment in the villages, many unemployed persons including educated, poor and unskilled workers of villages are migrating to cities. So efforts should be made to provide them employment there in the villages. Industries should be set up there so that the unemployed persons can get employment there and the production is also increased.

Just now, you have announced that we would remove unemployment. You can certainly do that if it is resolved, then we would develop villages, provide employment there and promote their products. What do the villagers get, if the industries are set up in the cities. Raw material which is being produced in the village should be allowed to be utilised there itself. If cotton is produced in any area then a factory should be set up in that very area to utilise the cotton and the farmer should be made a partner in it. Then you would not find any farmer disputing over the prices of cotton. The farmer's own son would fix the prices of cotton and also do the labour in the factory. It will enable us to remove unemployment in rural areas and improve the condition of the farmers. Let the farmer himself fix the price of his commodity. The trader and the textile industry themselves fix prices for their commodities. Even the sales tax charged on soap has to be paid by the customer and not by the trader. Let the farmer's son do the same. Record shows that the farmer has never been dishonest. If he executes this duty, there will be no tax evasion and the Tax Department will have to be closed. It should be done in the interest of the farmer. He should be given an opportunity to bring about a change. Allow them to convert their sugar-cane into sugar. Besides, let all types of drinks be prepared within the country instead of contacting foreign firms for the same purpose. These should be prepared here for the raw material is available. The farmers should be given an opportunity of bottling of orange juice. Let them prepare tomato soup.

17.00 hrs.

The industrialists purchase paddy from the areas where it is produced. The industrialist run rice mills and oil which is extracted from the rice bran, is sold in the market. But the farmer is deprived of this benefit. If the farmer gets an opportunity to extract oils. He can extract all kinds of oils.

I am ready to say to the extent that everything can be prepared in the country. There will be no need to import anything. The people will even forget importing things from abroad. The Indian farmer knows very well how to grow roses. Let him do the same. For this, the Government will have to make a determination. It is being

said that it is an agriculture oriented budget but let the farmer also get an opportunity to make progress.

Today, the Government tends to set up industries through industrialists. If the developmental work is entrusted to the farmers, you would not find any farmer indulging in corruption. Today, the farmer himself is a victim of corruption. If he is given representation in industries and made a partner he would not allow people to indulge in malpractices. The farmer is being deprived of his traditional rights. If the responsibility of protecting the rain water is given to the farmer, he would not let even a drop to go waste. We dig ponds. Farmers in every village are ready to dig ponds and if this right is given to them, innumerable ponds will be dug in every village and not a single drop of rain water would go waste. It would be helpful to prevent floods and drought.

Tree plantation used to be considered a holy task. The people used to grow gardens. Even today gardens are quite essential. Let this task also be done by a farmer's son. He will bring green revolution in rural areas. Funds allocated for tree-plantation programme should be spent through the farmer. An inhabitant of a forest is a protector of the forest. He does not cut forests. Necessary assistance should be extended to him in afforestation. If he is told that he is the owner of the tree, he wouldn't allow any person to cut it. If a resident of a forest knows that he is the owner of this forest he will not allow any one to cut even a shrub from the forest.

The trees which are grown on the sides of the roads, do not provide any shade. Scientists believe that they are not even helpful in bringing rains. Fruit bearing trees should be planted in their place. Scientists say that fruit bearing trees can be grown even in the forest. When the inhabitant of a forest knows that he has a right over those trees and he can get the profit of those trees, then he would take more interest to protect them. The inhabitants of the forest should be relied upon and made to march forward in consultation with the scientists.

Big industries are being encouraged and big industrialists are being selected for them.

A cement factory costing Rs. 200 crores has been set up in my constituency with the result that reputed scientists have been appointed there. It has been stated that only 300 persons have been employed there. What is its use? For what purpose such industries are being set up? Is it not our aim to provide employment to the unemployed people? Is it our aim to increase the capital of the capitalists? If these big industries are incapable of providing employment to the local people, then we will have to set up small scale industries so that the local people are able to get employment there. While setting up cement factories, we will have to be cautious that crops of the farmers in the adjacent areas are not destroyed. The Government has to be careful about the feelings of the farmers also.

In the end, I would like to say that if the Government want to benefit the farmers earnestly it should be seen the water in canals and channels reaches fields of the farmer and not go any where else. In order to see that farmers make progress, irrigation facilities should be provided to them on priority basis. We will have to rely on them and ensure their participation in every field.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Finance Bill. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Finance Bill through which the Hon. Finance Minister has tried to give a new direction to our efforts. This has always been our economic policy as has been stated by the Minister that we have to further strengthen socialism and set up a society free from exploitation in the country. For setting up a society free of exploitation, the Hon. Prime Minister gave the slogan of "Bekari Hatao" in his recent address in Madras. If unemployment is eradicated, we would be no more helpless. It would enable us to provide economic resources to the people enough for leading a good life. Some of our colleagues have urged to pay more attention towards the farmers. I would also like to say something and offer some suggestions in this regard. If we want to eradicate unemployment in rural areas, then we will have to do so keeping in view the entire population. Factories are set up around cities in the so called backward industrial areas. In these circumstances, the indus-

trialists manage to grab all the facilities from the Government while the people of rural areas remain deprived of getting even employment. So it is essential to improve the education system immediately. The Prime Minister's statement that degree is not essential for a job, has given a new direction to the youth and they have realised that instead of getting a degree, technical training in certain fields is highly beneficial in getting employment. So vocational training is linked with employment. The condition in the country at present is such that for certain jobs persons are not available, though there is a wide-spread unemployment. So unless technical manpower and integrated approach for technical manpower is not there, the problem will go on becoming rather more complicated. I have always emphasised and again repeat that if agriculture based industry is to be set up, then co-operation of both the farmers and the workers working there will have to be sought. Our policy in this respect is quite clear but the State Governments are not taking that much interest in this regard. So the Central Government must urge upon the State Government to take adequate interest in this field. If an industry costing Rs. 20 crore is to be set up in a rural area, the farmer who is not a professional, is not aware of its intricacies. He knows only how to cultivate. So if assistance of professional management is provided to him, he will be able to do the work. This would help in eradication of unemployment and the people will not have to migrate to cities and create slum areas and the cities would be free from such problems. The issues concerning cities are raised in the Parliament and Assembly and thus facilities are provided there. But there is no media man in villages who may be got injured or a big person because of whom the problems may be solved. Even today the opposition walked-out. Their walk-out is not going to help the country in any way. They are unable to understand the problems faced by the country. If they do, they should come forward with meaningful suggestions. Their only motive is to slender the name of the Prime Minister. They remain aloof from the development stream of the country by raising the bogey of corruption, etc. It is a matter of great regret that instead of expressing their views on the Finance Bill, they preferred to go out. We want India to make progress and eradicate unemployment com-

pletely. For instance, if a farmer is to set up an industry costing Rs. 20 crores in the cooperative sector, I think he has to arrange Rs. 1 crore at the most and out of the rest, 15% is provided by the State Government, 15 per cent by the NCDC and 60 per cent by Central Financing Institutions and banks. The Central Government has such schemes towards which the State Government should pay more and more attention. Majority of leaders have involved themselves in politics and many in disputes. Personal grievances and politics at every place in the rural areas is causing hindrance in progress. The gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. We are only interested in raising disputes. Who is to ensure development in the country? It is quite essential to provide help to the representatives contesting elections as well as good persons working in villages. Expansion of industry in rural areas will expand infrastructure. Unless the infrastructure is expanded and the industry is set up in rural areas unemployment cannot be eradicated. It is good that expansion in cities is being banned. Because with the expansion of cities slums will also increase. The matter of regional imbalance should also be looked into. We are talking about Jharkhand and Bundelkhand these days. I would like to suggest that in order to reduce the regional imbalances, a commission should be formed who can study and offer suggestions for the development of hilly areas and plains. We all demand that a Central industry should be set up in our constituency, our State and our backward areas. It is stated that more industries cannot be set up. The State Government should also take some initiative in this respect. Unless the State Government comes forward, the backward areas cannot develop. Labourers from Bihar go to work in Punjab. But the land in Bihar is quite fertile why more production is not there; why more industries are not set up there and why more work is not done there? There are many backward areas in our State. A member from Madhya Pradesh has rightly pointed out just now that it appears as if we have no duty and we want that outsiders should come to remove the backwardness of our area. It appears that we have no responsibility. The Centre and the State Government ought to formulate a scheme for which allocations may be made besides loans from Banks and other concessions which may be provided to farmers to implement that

scheme. The farmer is not a professional. Consultancy service is provided by the IDVI and other banks. I think money should be invested only when the project is ready for implementation. Unless this is done nothing will come out of all these discussions. All of us say that America, Russia and China have made development. Who has helped them in this task? Has anybody gone there from India? Many talented people from our country go there, because of the high salaries offered by these nations. But for development the initiative of the citizens is essential. Second, we raid the houses of those who indulge in black-marketing, smuggling, etc. With regret I say that persons whose houses are raided for FERA violations are appointed as Chairmen of Companies and Chiefs of Corporations. This is totally wrong. This creates suspicion in the minds of the poor people. This practice needs to be amended and stringent action should be taken against economic offenders. Though relief in excise and custom duties has been given by the Government to the PVC industry, yet the prices of PVC have gone up and its benefit has not percolated down to the farmers. This is my personal experience. Similarly a relief of Rs 20 per tonne on cement has been provided but its price has gone up. Thus farmers have not been benefited thereby. Concessions have been given to the builders and the Government must also look into the housing schemes with a view to make them more useful. The Government has stated that it is giving subsidy of Rs. 1,000 on fertilisers. My suggestion is, withdraw this subsidy and instead give this money for providing irrigation facilities. The rise in subsidy competent day after day is both inhibiting the development of the country and is also weakening us morally. So instead of subsidy Government should give interest free loans and should also pay greater attention towards increasing irrigation potential. The Government has given relief in excise of Rs. 300 per tonne in respect of paper plants. I request the Government to give special concessions to the bagasse-based paper plants so that such paper can compete in the market. Despite 100 per cent excise relief all such paper plants are lying closed in Maharashtra. Not a single plant is functioning as a result of which in Maharashtra unemployment is on the rise though we are making some efforts to raise employment

potential. The Government should do something so that bagasse-based paper plants get a boost through the cooperative movement. The custom relief is welcome but the amount of concession to the bagasse-based and other type of paper plants should be different otherwise price competition between them will fade out. We have been asking for non-conventional raw-materials for the paper industry and in my view till this facility is not made available the industry will continue to face a difficulty. As far as the question of export trade deficit is concerned, what is the longterm policy of the Government for the farmers who grow fruit for exporting? In reply to a question in the House as to what is the annual production target of fruit and vegetables, the Hon. Minister stated that the Government never fix production targets. In the absence of any production targets how there will be a long term policy and if long term policy is not there how buyers will come forward. This will push up the prices. In India demand always overshoots supply whatever may be the production but in foreign countries....

[English]

Exports require to be properly organised and there should be a sufficient research and development.

[Translation]

By formulating a long term policy much can be done in this direction. It is correct when we claim that we have brought people above the poverty line. But why our per capita food consumption has declined in the country? We agree that there has been development in the country, however we must seriously think over the mistakes we are committing in the process and how to improve upon them for faster development of the nation. The people are demanding that wasteful expenditure should be checked. We also do agree. Newspapers have reported that within three years' time the Government of India is going to adopt a Zerobased Budgeting System in a phased manner. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government in fact has adopted the concept of Zerobased Budgeting System or not and by what time it is going to be adopted on preliminary basis? Has the Government decided to introduce the system

of Zerobased Budgeting in all Public Undertakings and Government Organisations and whether the work on it is in progress or not? I request the Hon. Minister to state the clear position in this regard and adopt it, if it will help in curbing wasteful expenditure, but as a result of the system unemployment should not go up. We should also keep in mind that ours is a welfare State under which priority is to be given to the public amenities. The Government should not adopt a commercial point of view in regard to every thing. If the Government starts working on commercial lines then nobody will extend support to it. Therefore the Hon. Minister is requested to clearly State that if we adopt this system, what would be its implications, how it would strengthen our economic position, the relief it would provide to the people and how far it would be conducive for development.

N C D.C. charges 11 per cent interest from the State Governments on the loans which are advanced to the cooperatives by it. Last year the Government invested Rs. 100 crores in private companies to bring stability in the share market by buying their shares. The yield from the investment is mere $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent so I request the Government to also given loans to the farmers at such a lower rate of interest. But the Government is not prepared for this though it invested Rs. 2,000 crores to stabilise the share market form which yield is mere $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. So I request the Government that before taking any steps, we should think over it as to how far we are right to adopt such a course and who are going to be benefited by the facilities we are going to provide. As the Hon. Minister of Finance has stated about concessions in custom duty on insecticides and pesticides, as a lay man my only suggestion is that the farmers would be more benefited if 100 per cent exemption is given in custom duty. Because the concession of 2 to 5 per cent in custom and excise duties neither benefits the farmers nor consumers. This only raises the prices of goods instead of making them cheaper. So my suggestion is that instead of giving concession on 10 items, if 100 per cent exemption is given on 5 items then the impact will be clearly felt. Both the farmer as well as the consumer will feel that the Government is giving relief

to them. Because less concessions do not make any impact on prices.

I earlier also raised the issue of promise made by the Government to the farmers about rescheduling of drought relief. However now I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that after the appointment of the Date Committee by the R.B.I. sometime back, rescheduling has been done three-four times since then in the drought prone areas. But this rescheduling has failed to serve the purpose because money is given only to those eligible farmers, whose only 20 per cent of the loan is in arrears.

Besides this, I request the Hon. Minister to review the target of 1.75 million tonnes fixed for foodgrains. I discussed the issue personally with the Hon. Prime Minister. As long as all the farmers are not covered under the scheme it will not serve any purpose. I discussed the issue with the Chairman and the M.D. of the NABARD and their view is that the interest should not be more than double the principal. Its impact is, however, being felt by the rural cooperative organisations. Whenever Banks give loan to any society they charge full interest. This way Banks do not lose anything, however the societies suffer. This has been admitted by the Deputy Governor of the R.B.I. and the M.D. of the NABARD. Therefore my suggestion to the Hon. Minister is to go into the details of the whole policy so that the cooperative movement does not suffer a set back. With these words I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill of the Finance Ministry, however I want to request the Government to pay special attention towards hilly areas. I want to draw the attention of the Government especially towards Jammu and Kashmir where there is utter neglect of means of road transport. Till now the Government has failed to provide an all weather road linking Srinagar and Kashmir valley with the rest of the country. This is highly regrettable. Our national highway the Srinagar-Jammu highway does not remain open throughout the year and for some months due to snowfall and landslide gets blocked in winter causing great inconvenience to the people of Jammu,

Mali and other areas. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that unless good roads and good means of transport are provided in hilly areas, their development cannot be ensured. I want to inform the Government in clear terms that before partition there was only one road between Srinagar and Rawalpindi in the State of Jammu and Kashmir acting as a viaduct. From Srinagar fruit, forest produce and handicrafts were transported through this route to the whole of the united India. Through this all weather road, goods were easily transported between Srinagar and Rawalpindi without any difficulty as the road remained open throughout the year. Is not this a challenge for us that even after 40 years of independence the Government has not been able to provide an all weather road to Jammu and Kashmir. The condition of Srinagar-Jammu road is so bad that tourists are afraid of going there and sometime several people remain marooned upto 10 days, without food and water, because landslides block the road causing great inconvenience to the people for which there is no satisfactory solution. Lot of money has been spent on the Srinagar-Jammu road, but this road alone cannot fulfil the requirements. This is a challenge for us to build another road running parallel to the old road. Some was the problem with the roads in Azad Kashmir. The Government of Azad Kashmir has now built a road linking Muzaffrabad with Peking, but we have not been able to build an all weather road in our part of Jammu and Kashmir. Due to this the paths of development have been blocked and besides this psychological and political tensions are also being fomented in the State.

I want to inform the Government that when I had been a member of the Legislative Assembly for 11 years, I had been persistently raising the issue of building another all weather road linking Srinagar with India. For this we suggested the name a Moghul Road. I am happy that recently during his visit to Jammu, Shri Rajesh Pilot accepted in principle the proposal of linking Srinagar with the rest of the country by a substitute road named Moghul Road. It is, however regretted that we have not been able to start work on the road project due to lack of planning work. There was a time when

the proposal of building Moghul Road was considered to be against the strategy of the army and totally unacceptable. But it is not so, I believe good roads are vital even for safeguarding the country and strengthening the defence line, because movement of troops will become easier. This will also improve communication network which is in the interest of the nation if another link is built between Srinagar and rest of the nation.

On his visit to the forward areas the Hon. Minister will see the condition of the people living there, where defence forces put their life to risk to defend the country. The Hon. Minister is requested to see the condition of the people, especially of Kashmiris, Ladakhis and Dogras who are living in the areas devoid of roads to which even the essential supplies from Srinagar cannot be transported in time. Therefore, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to accept this challenge if he wants to develop hill areas. We will have to link Srinagar with the rest of the country. The Government have left the construction of Mogal Road totally on the State which cannot do much. The Government should help the State in this regard, bear all its expenses recognising that road as a national Road and provide all technology and inputs required therefor, as it is the most sensitive State and a strategic point of the country and therefore cannot be ignored. The Government will have to construct Mogul Road on priority basis and also mobilise resources for its development.

I would like to submit that the people there are facing great difficulties due to the Punjab situation. Now lakhs of prospective tourists are afraid of going there through Punjab by bus or train due to the critical Punjab situation. I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to direct the Indian Air-lines to provide air-tickets at subsidised rates and to provide maximum incentives to tourists for air-journey if they are afraid of travelling by bus so that there is development in our basic life line i.e. tourism in Jammu and Kashmir for the prosperity of the people of that State, because tourism provides employment to the people there.

There is a lot of handicraft work in Jammu and Kashmir. We can earn foreign

exchange worth crores of rupees by exporting silk, fruit and carpets. This will greatly help in the progress of the country. Srinagar should be made an International Air Port with the same facilities as are provided at Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi Air Ports. Srinagar should be linked with Gulf-countries so that our products can be airlifted to those countries direct and the tourists from there can make use of this air service and visit Kashmir.

I would like to submit that there is much power potential. We give you a guarantee for generation of 10 thousand MW of electricity but today in Kashmir even our school children and artisans have to work without electricity.

The Government has greatly contributed to the Uri, Dourhasti and Salal Project, 10 thousand MW of electricity can be generated in 3, 4 and 10 years by using the potential of so many large rivers and channels flowing in Kashmir. Our people will be benefited when industrial development takes place creating more employment potential. We will be able to export our goods to other countries and get more money for the development of our State.

I would like to say that so far as industries are concerned, our State of Jammu and Kashmir particularly Kashmir valley has not made any progress. I would request you to develop Jammu and Kashmir. Switzerland is producing milk in a very large quantity. There is also a chocolate industry in Switzerland. Switzerland is supplying Chocolate sweets to the whole world as their production is in full swing there. There are small and big watch industries, therefore, the Government will have to bring there technology of small and medium industries.

I want to tell you to develop that industry to enable our youths to get employment. Lakhs of our youths are unemployed. This gives rise to frustration, resentment and political tension. If they get employment their tension will be removed. This is what I want to tell you.

I hope that the Government will come forward with some new proposals and plan-

nings for the development of Jammu and Kashmir and look into this matter.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by Hon. Finance Minister. Sir, today I am very sad. As you know this House has its dignity and today such an unexpected incident has taken place for which the opposition is totally responsible.

17.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some Members belonging to the opposition levelled a charge against our Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs saying that he was telling lies, though it is not a parliamentary language. When the Hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singhji entered the House the opposition made sarcastic remarks and we felt hurt. But we tolerated it according to the parliamentary convention. In the end such a situation was created in which not only one or two members but the entire opposition went on levelling charges against our Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs saying that he was telling lies. Thus the whole atmosphere became full of tension. In order to remove this tension, some things were said to induce laughing. Our Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare is present here and he will be very well remembering that when we were in Uttar Pradesh Assembly there was one Shri Hukum Singh Bishan. Whenever there used to be a tense atmosphere, he used to say something to induce laughing. Similarly our Hon. Prime Minister is also very quick-witted. When he saw that there was tension in the House, he humorously said something in light vein to ease that tensed atmosphere and the same thing was over-stretched by the opposition. Today when the Finance Bill was to be taken up in the House, they must have been present here. We feel that the opposition is finding itself unable to comment on the Finance Bill. Keeping in view the comments made by the Economists regarding the budget, they must have been present in the House. For this the common man of India will never forgive them. All the Hon. Members enjoy complete freedom

of speech in the august House. It does not behave anybody to level baseless charges against the Government or any senior Hon. Minister. Despite such cheap tactics we have not retorted back. In the midst of all this the Hon. Prime Minister realised the gravity of the situation and said something just to cool down tempers. I want to say that today the opposition has nothing to say about the Finance Bill. The Finance Bill is introduced to give a practical shape to the proposals. I remember during the presentation of the Budget the Members of the opposition were filibustering. However as the Hon. Minister of Finance progressed with the Budget speech these people were taken aback.

Today we have to discuss those very proposals of the Finance Bill to which we want to give a practical shape. With the passing of an historic resolution by the A.I.C.C. in Madras, the opposition has totally been baffled because the Hon. Prime Minister stated there that the Government was totally committed to remove poverty and unemployment prevalent among youths by honestly pursuing the programmes started by the late Prime Minister Srimati Indira Gandhi. The opposition has said that a new wave has started in favour of Rajivji, the Congress Party and the Government all over the country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has instructed the Planning Commission, the State Governments and the Central Government to prepare an action plan afresh with a view to removing unemployment. Besides this, the Hon. Prime Minister has also asked to adopt constructive and practical approach in the implementation of NREP and RLEGP. This has definitely helped to reduce the level of poverty from 52-53 per cent to 32 per cent because of the consistent efforts made by the Government under the poverty alleviation programmes. But we should not be content with this progress. We have passed an historic and revolutionary resolution to provide jobs to all the unemployed persons and in order to give it a practical shape decision has been taken to formulate a programme. The Hon. Prime Minister has also stated one more thing that he wants the country to progress and prosper. In the field of infrastructural industries the nation is continuously marching forward. Despite the unprecedented drought of the century in the 21 of the 35 meteorological divisions

and devastating floods in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and other Eastern States and natural calamities at other places, our country's industrial growth rate has been 16 per cent and average is going to be more than 8 per cent which is surprising for the entire world. In the lean months of July, August and September the growth rate has touched 16 per cent mark. Despite the unprecedented drought and reduction in supplies of raw materials the Government has managed to reverse the situation arrived at between 1977 and 1980, when mild drought engulfed only some areas resulting in bringing down the industrial growth rate to 1.4 per cent.

Even in the field of agriculture the output is going to be less only by 7 to 10 per cent. The whole of administrative machinery under the supervision of the Hon. Prime Minister has made such good arrangements for irrigation, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs that the output is going to be less by only 7 to 10 million tonnes, which is an achievement in itself. Against this during the Janata rule the agricultural output declined by 17 per cent. At this juncture when we are going to take up new programmes, the opposition should have been here to give constructive suggestions but they are not here at this time.

There is a rise in prices. It is because of unprecedented drought and natural calamities and moreover it is but natural that in a developing economy price rise is always there, but one is to see how the Government has been able to check rise in prices through various programmes. The opposition must look at the statistics, there was a time during the Janata rule when the whole world and all the economists were baffled at 21.8 per cent rate of inflation. The position on the price front has slightly improved and despite drought, the price rise is 9.8 per cent in accordance with the promise of the Hon. Prime Minister that the Government will not allow price rise to exceed the single digit mark. Now we can march forward and where does the Hon. Prime Minister say that India cannot make progress? All the people in the world are surprised at our methodology of successfully tackling obstacles. The opposition must look at the national income statistics. During the Janata rule the gross national

income declined by 4.7 per cent but now despite many obstacles the national income will grow by nearly 1.5 to 2 per cent. The present state of the economy is such that it is flexible and is also in a position to absorb all the shocks.

As far as the problem of price rise is concerned, it will not be solved simply by blaming the Central Government. I want to say that today I was going through the data of the Department of Civil Supplies and the Hon. Member will be surprised to know that on the one hand the opposition ruled State Governments in Bengal, Andhra and Karnataka and few Congress-ruled State Governments say that the Centre is not allocating requisite quantity of wheat, sugar and other items and on the other hand they fail to lift the consumer items allocated by the Centre. This has added to the price rise. The Central Government has issued certain guide-lines to the States, because after all the Centre also has some limitations which are to be cared for. It is not fair to lay the whole blame for the price rise on the Centre because the State Governments also have some responsibility. Does the responsibility to open Ration Shops rest on the Central Government? Indiraji initiated 14 point programme under which it was decided to open Ration Shops. When Indiraji was alive she suggested issuance of Ration Cards, but if the State Governments are not issuing Ration-Cards in their States to the people; if they are not lifting consumer items allocated by the Centre, if they are not strictly enforcing the rules framed by the Centre and if they are also not taking action against black marketeers, smugglers, hoarders, and profiteers then how can the Government of Rajivji be held responsible? The need of the time is to understand things in the right perspective because the law enacting powers of the Centre and the State Governments are clearly demarcated. Will the opposition parties only raise the issues at the Centre? I would like to know the steps the State Governments of Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have taken to implement the guide-lines issued by the Centre with a view to checking the price rise and mitigating the difficulties of the people? I want to submit that if only Central Government is held responsible for price rise then it would be one sided affair. Now-a-days the Central Government

is really worried about the situation and yesterday the Hon. Minister of Civil Supplies stated in the House that in case of need the Central Government would import 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. In the buffer stocks the country has just 95 lakh tonnes of food reserves. The Central Government is worried about the foodgrain reserves which have declined to such a low level from 23 million tonnes just before onset of drought. I feel, due to the efforts of the Government the rabi crop is looking good and the procurement target of 1 crore tonne will be easily achieved. I am confident that the Government will not have to import foodgrains from abroad because of the measures taken by it. In view of the threat and the habit of the traders to hoard foodgrains to fully exploit the drought situation the Hon. Minister yesterday announced that in case of need the Government will import foodgrains. Therefore the people should not worry that anybody would die due to starvation. As long as youthful and capable persons like Shri Rajivji are holding the reigns of the Government, nobody will starve in the country. (*Interruptions*)

I want to say two-three things more as till now I was only discussing the background. This is correct that occasionally we suddenly start linking private sector and disliking public sector.

I want to point out that now-a-days there is no significance of public sector, private sector, joint sector and co-operative sector because the entire amount goes from the Government exchequer. You should see that 90 per cent funds in private industries are given by the Government. Therefore there is no need of these sectors. The need of the hour is that we should improve their functioning. We have achieved unexpected success in the infrastructural field within three years. So far as railways, steel and power are concerned we have made an increase of 16 per cent in the power sector despite drought. In the field of coal we have reached beyond the fixed target. Although at present we have to import oil, which covers petroleum etc. yet we are moving ahead of the fixed targets. But there are some fields in which improvements need to be brought about. Therefore I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that he

should give autonomy to the public sector but at the same time it is essential to maintain control over it. An Hon. Member just now stated that the managers and the executives of the private sector want to lead a royal life. Just now the public sector was being discussed you will be surprised to know that not even a single executive stays at the site. They like to stay in Delhi or Bombay. The electricity generation of D.V.C. covering Assam, Bengal and Bihar is 39 per cent, whereas the national generation of electricity is 60 per cent. If the generation of Bengal is added, then it declines to 55 per cent. But D.V.C. too is affected thereby. While going through its P.L.F. I found that it is 39 per cent. On investigating it was found that the C.M.D. stays in Delhi and some employees stay in Calcutta, whereas they should have been staying in their own areas. Today everyone is supposed to be responsible to the Parliament but the reality is that autonomy is provided only to enable them to indulge in nepotism, favouritism and making money. You need to check such practices. Therefore, the need of the hour is, that there should be good executives. Efficient and good people should be appointed in the 200-250 undertakings. My submission is that time has come when we should appoint social workers and the experienced party leaders as C.M.D. and then watch for the results. You should not think that the bureaucrats alone can shoulder the responsibility. A case of an I.A.S. Officer has been discussed just now. If a person can be a good Minister, then he can prove to be a good C.M.D. and a good administrator also. Therefore I submit that you should appoint from thousands of persons having political experience and believing your ideology. You should improve the public sector in which you have invested a sum of Rs. 80 crore thousand.

Just now Bharat Bandh was being discussed.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Tomorrow, I will speak only for five minutes. But now I have just referred to only one sector.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. No, please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is a matter of discipline, therefore I thank you.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Finance Bill, 1988 which has been presented in the House.

I have already appreciated the Budget which has been presented. This Budget is very beneficial not only for the farmers, labourers and the middle class people but also for all. The deficit Budget which has been presented has a total outlay of Rs. 7,484 crores. The question arises as to why we repeatedly present a deficit Budget. We have no alternative to present a deficit Budget. If we had not presented a deficit Budget then we would have had to impose taxes and cut down our plans. Since we were not interested in cutting down our plans, we were left with no alternative but to present a deficit Budget. The present situation demands that the situation of the losses shown in the deficit Budget should be such that may be controlled with the help of other resources. We should make efforts to make more and more reduction in our non-plan and unproductive expenditure. I have found out that our non-productive expenditure is increasing at the rate of 18 per cent, so we need to bring down this increasing non-plan expenditure and for that purpose it is necessary to reduce the administrative expenditure especially on jeeps and cars which are misused

in Delhi and other states. All the Collectors, Superintending Engineers and big officials keep official cars which remain in their houses and are misused by them. My submission is that there should be a pool for all the vehicles of a Department. Similarly, there should be a pool at the district head quarters level too. In this way the unproductive expenditure can be reduced.

I would like to make one more point. We have divided our states into special category states and non-special category States. The former includes Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Sikkim and these states are given special assistance by the Central Government. The states in the hilly areas are included in the special category states but the States in desert area are not. Such non-special category states include Rajasthan 55 per cent area of which is desert area and 25 per cent is hilly area. The Udaipur division is a hilly area. In this way 80 per cent of our area is either desert area, hilly area or tribal area. Only 20 per cent area is semi-desert area or plain. Therefore I request that the desert area which also covers the tribal area should be included in the special-category states. The expenditure met on the construction of roads in such areas is comparatively more because the mileage there is double or triple. If attempts are made to solve the problem of drinking water then 12 villages of U.P. and a single village of Barmer district are equivalent. The expenditure to be met on 12 villages in my constituency. The expenditure on electrification is also double or triple in our district because long cable has to be laid there. Therefore, more funds are required for providing drinking water, electricity and roads in my constituency.

What I mean to say is, that Rajasthan should be included in the special-category states. The position of Rajasthan is financially not so sound, neither can it be so because its area is very vast. There are tribal areas as well as desert areas. Unless those areas are brought under special category states, they cannot be developed.

[English]

18.01 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jain,
you can continue tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned to
reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
April 28, 1988/Vaisakha 8,
1910 (Saka).*
